THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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From the New York News.

RODES' BRIGADE CHARGE AT SEVEN PINES.

I.

Down by the valley, 'mid thunder and lightning,
Down by the valley, 'mid jettings of light,
Down by the deep crimsoned valley of Richmond,
The twenty-five hundred moved on the fight;
Onward, still onward, to the portals of glory,
To the sepulchered chambers, yet never dismayed;
Down by the deep crimsoned valley of Richmond,
Marched the bold warriors of Rodes' brigade.

II.

See ye the fires and flashings still leaping,
Hear ye the pelting and beating of storm,
See ye the banners of proud Alabama—
In front of her columns move steadily on;
Hear ye the music that gladdens each comrade—
As it floats through the air amid the torrent of sounds,
Hear ye booming adown the red valley,
Carter unbuckles his swarthy old hounds.

III.

Twelfth Mississippi, I saw your brave columns
Rush through the channels of living and dead;
Twelfth Alabama, why weep your old war horse,
He died as he wished, in the gear at your head;
Seven Pines, ye will tell on the pages of glory
How the blood of the South ebbed away 'neath the shade;
How the lads of Virginia fought in the red valley,
And fell in the columns of Rodes' brigade.

IV.

Fathers and mothers, ye weep for your jewels,
Sisters, ye weep for your brothers in vain,
Maidens, ye weep for your sunny-eyed lovers,
Weep, for they never will come back again!
Weep ye, but know what a halo of glory
Encircles each chamber of death newly made,
And know ye that victory, the shrine of the mighty,
Stands forth on the banners of Rodes' brigade.

V.

Daughters of Southland, come bring ye bright flowers,
Weave ye a chaplet for the brow of the brave,
Bring ye some emblem of freedom and victory,
Bring ye some emblem of death and the grave.
Bring ye some motto befitting a hero,
Bring ye exotics that never will fade,
Come to the deep crimsoned valley of Richmond,
And crown the young chieftain who led his brigade.

STATE NEWS.

The trial of Major Gee is still progressing at Raleigh, N. C.

We have on our table a specimen of Marble from the Shuford quary, Catawba county, N. C. It is a fair specimen, and we think it fully equal, if not superior to any Northern Marble. It has fine grain, works well, and we learn that the quary is very extensive. Messrs. Steele and Snuggs are now working the quary and are prepared to fill orders 50 per cent cheaper than Northern quaries.
Salisbury Banner.

A MARRYING NEIGHBORHOOD.—A gentleman who is himself a candidate for matrimony, in this market, informs us that at the time of the surrender of Gen. Johnson's army, there were seventeen inconsolable widows in the immediate vicinity of Clayton, fifteen miles east of Raleigh in the county of Johnston. A recent census shows that sixteen of the mournful have put off their weeds, donned bridal robes, and are safely moored to the anchors of their souls. The lone one is only waiting for the dawn of the first of June to ditto herself.

Who will now assert Johnston county is not "union" to the core, and who maintain that Clayton is not thoroughly reconstructed? To our mind there is no splitting or divisions there—the first of June will make them a unit. Hurrah, hurrah.
Raleigh Progress.

The cotton crop of Roanoke country, it is said, will this season reach 25,000 bags.

The Charlotte Democrat relates this: It was stated some time ago that a colored man in Caswell county had been awarded a contract for carrying the mail. We have been informed that when he was presented with the test oath, and told that he must take it before entering on the discharge of his contract, he positively refused to take it, saying that he could not do so honestly—he had been a friend to the Confederacy. The Radicals sometimes declare that the negroes are the only loyal people in the South, but the Southern people believe that, during the war, the colored people were about as loyal to the Confederacy as any class.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN DISTRESS.—Mr. Jas. Cheatham, of Caswell county, formerly of the 30th N. C. Infantry, called on us, yesterday, and states that he is from Camp Scott, at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin. He was there a prisoner of war for more than two years, having been captured at the battle of Chicamauga, and conveyed thither soon after. He left at Fort Winnebago, the following persons who formerly belonged to the Confederate army:

Alexander Rudd, of Catawba county; Anderson Eeter, Iredell county; Barber Saunders, Wilkesboro'; Henry Cranor, do.; Peter Moore, Taylorsville; H. McIntosh, do.; James Garrison, Alamance county; Henry Brown, Cabarrus county; Wm. B. Chatham, Caswell county; H. C. Crawford, do.; James Williamson, do.; Rice Bailey, Person county; H. C. Blacknall, Kittrell's Springs; H. C. Morrison, Orange county; Wm. Harrison, Wake county; Dock Grimes, Anson county; Rufus Johnson, Johnston county; J. C. Newsom, Hertford county; B. A. Newsom, B. C. Scott, Guilford county; W. W. Cobb, H. C. Bowen, Hertford county.

At the great exodus of prisoners from Northern prisons, the above named were of the sick and wounded, and most of them are still unable to work or walk to their homes, several having but one leg. They are without means, and most of them are dependent upon the charity of the inhabitants of Fort Wienebago.

We insert the list Mr. C. gave us, hoping that it will meet the eye of their friends, and that something will be done to relieve them.

There were others there from several southern States in a destitute condition, but Mr. Cheatham only has a list of his acquaintances, most of whom are from this State.

Mr. Cheatham has been a long while on the road, but has very recently seen a Captain Reynolds, just from Fort Winnebago, who informed him but few had left there since he came away.
Newbern Commercial.

THE LATE HON. GEORGE E. BADGER.—The New York *Watchman* revives a letter of introduction to Judge Story, which was given on one occasion by Mr. Webster to Judge Badger. The letter was in the following brief and characteristic words:

"*Dear Sir:*—I present you my friend, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina,—your equal, and the superior of

Yours very respectfully,
D. WEBSTER.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The exercises of Commencement week will be opened, on Tuesday evening next, by declamation by the competitors selected from the Freshman class.

The valedictory sermon to the graduating class will be preached on Wednesday forenoon, by the Rev. Charles Phillips; and the declamation from the Sophomore class will take place at night.

Gov. Vance will deliver the Annual Address before the two Societies on Thursday morning, and the Senior speeches, with the accompanying observances, will occupy the afternoon.

The ball will come off on Thursday night.

The Salisbury *Old North State* of 26th says: The trial of Jacob Blackwelder, before the Superior Court here, for the murder of his wife, is in progress to-day. The testimony is not yet concluded. The case was brought here, by change of venue, from Cabarrus county, where the alleged offence was committed.

WAKE COUNTY.—At a Union meeting in Wake county last week, Willie D. Jones was recommended for the Senate, and Messrs. Calvin J. Rodgers, R. K. Ferrell and G. H. Alford were recommended for the Commons. "Gov. Holden, or some other good loyal man," was recommended as a candidate for Governor.

PARTIES IN THE CONVENTION.—The New York *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent thus writes of the strength of parties in our State Convention:

It has been ascertained on a pretty close canvass that the strength of the Conveniion is divided as follows: There are fifty-two ultra Union men who will vote solid for Union measures; twenty-two others who will vote for moderate Union measures; twenty-nine of rebel proclivities and sentiments.

THE BUREAU IN N. C.—Col. Wm. H. Wiegel, the United States army, formerly connected with the provost marshal's office, in Baltimore, has been detailed for duty in the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, and has been ordered to duty in charge of the Bureau in the State of North Carolina.

A GENERATION GONE.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the great fire of 1831, which laid the town in ashes, and inflicted a blow upon its prosperity from which it took long years to recover. Generous donations were made, at the time, for the relief of those who had suffered by the conflagration. The list of those who received assistance comprised one hundred and forty-three names, some of them of men whose business character made the reputation of the town in their day. Of this number, but forty three are now living.—In the space of thirty-five years, *one hundred* of our leading citizens have passed away.

——————— the race of yore
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *
How are they blotted from the things that be!
How few, all weak and withered, of their race,
Wait on the verge of bark eternity,
Like stranded wrecks; the tide returning hoarse,
To blot them from our sight: Time rolls his ceaseless course.

Fayetteville Presbyterian, May 30th.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the Messrs. Tucker to erect a large and handsome store on Fayetteville street, on the burnt square owned by them, with a spacious hall above for public entertainments, meetings, &c. The work of excavation is already commenced. This is a most desirable improvement, and will prove, we hope, a profitable investment to the projectors.—*Sentinel.*

POSTOFFICE RE-OPENED.—The postoffice at Queensdale, Robeson county, has been re-opened, and Mr. Peter McCallum has been appointed postmaster.

Adjutant John Henry Leete, of the 1st Texas regiment C. S. A., died in Fayetteville from the effect of wounds received just as the Southern star sunk in the horizon of nations. The *News* pays a very flattering, and no doubt well merited tribute to his memory.

We regret to learn that Mr. Foy, member of the Convention from Onslow, is detained from that body by severe indisposition.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The Hon. S. F. Phillips, Speaker of the last House of Commons, is announced as a candidate for the Senate in Orange county. Messrs. S. D. Unstead and W. W. Guess are candidates for the Commons.

GEE TRIAL.—We learn that the Military Commission has adjourned for two weeks. We have not learned the reasons for this action. The delay, and consequent expense, fall heavily upon the defence, and should be avoided, if possible. We shall continue to give instalments of the evidence, until we bring it up to the present time.—*Sentinel.*

MAJOR JOHN H. GEE.—The following telegram was recently sent by Gov. Walker to Maj. Gee:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., May 19, 1866.

TO JOHN H. GEE, *Prisoner, Raleigh, N. C.*:

I will send you, in draft on New York, by the mail of to-morrow, twenty-three hundred dollars, raised to assist in your defense by the *ladies*. May the God of mercy and justice bless *them* and preserve *you*.

D. S. WALKER.

EPISCOPAL STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Episcopal Church, diocese of North Carolina, convened in this city yesterday morning, when it was found that a quorum was not present, whereupon the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, p. m.

Morning prayer was read by Revs. Dr. Cheshire and Mr. Watson.

The Communion service was said by Rev. Dr. Mason, assisted by Rector, Rev. C. M. Forbes. Revs. Dr. Cheshire and Mr. Watson assisting in the administration of the elements.

At 4 o'clock, p. m., the meeting having re-assembled, a quorum was found present, and the Convention was organized and proceeded to business.

The Bishop's address was read. A portion of it concerning the spiritual care of the colored population was refered to a special committee. A similar disposition was made of another portion relative to the division of the diocese or the appointing of an Assistant Bishop.

The next annual meeting was appointed to be held at St. James' Church, Wilmington, the time, the third Wednesday in May.

Rev. Mr. Hilliard of Edenton, preached last night, and evening prayer will be said every evening during the week, at a quarter to eight o'clock, *seats free.*

Bishop Atkinson is on his way to Europe to recruit his health, hence his absence from the Convention. We were glad to see he was well enough yesterday to be present at the Convention at Balmore, in which city he happened to to be.
Newbern Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CONVENTION OF AMERICA ISRAELITES.—The first session of the seventh annual convention of the board of delegates of American Israelites commenced in New York on Sunday. In the absence of the President of the convention, Judge Cardozi, the chair was taken by E. Josephi, Vice-President, who, in a few well chosen remarks welcomed to the city the representatives of forty-eight Jewish congregations in the United States. After the usual inaugural proceedings the executive committee presented their report the statistics comprised in which principally set forth that a sum of $15,000 had been subscribed by the Israelites of America for the succor of their cholera stricken coreligionists in Palestine.

The British authorities in Calcutta have just completed a census of the city. The whole population, including the suburbs, is one million souls.

A young girl in Minneapolis, Minnesota, aged fourteen years, by the name of Hannah Townsend, died a few days since from eating wild flowers which she had picked on the wayside.

DEATH OF REV. DR. PISE.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Constantine Pise, of Brooklyn, died in that city on Saturday. He was one of the most learned and eloquent divines of the Catholic Church in America. He was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1802, and was therefore sixty-four years of age at the time of his death.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—A terrible tornado swept over Hinesdale, Pa., on Sunday evening. The great bridge spanning the Leckawanne at Sixth street, was lifted bodily from its foundations and fell into the river a mass of ruins. A number of barns, out-houses, etc., were demolished. Trees and sticks of timber filled the air, flying like shingles. The course of the tornado was West to East, thence South, and finally towards the North-East. No lives were lost.

LARGE CLEARANCE.—The ship *Hudson*, Captain Potter, for Liverpool, was cleared at the Custom House yesterday by Messrs. Willis & Chisholm, with the largest cargo sent from this port during the year, amounting to 113 bales Sea Island, and 3,865 bales Upland cotton.—*Charleston Courier.*

Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, has bought the *Republic* office, in consideration of which he has been given the publication of the Laws of the United States, and the letter list of Richmond.

THE CENTRAL DIRECTORY.

A Texan's Testimony.

COLONEL FORSHEY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

On the application of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Colonel Forshey, of Texas, was summoned to appear before the Committee to testify to the condition and disposition of the "States lately in rebellion."

SWORN BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q. Of what State are you resident, and how long? A. I have resided twelve years in Texas.

Q. From what State did you emigrate to Texas? A. I claim to be a Virginian, though chiefly reared in Ohio, whither my father removed from Virginia in my childhood; I received my collegiate education at Kenyon College, Ohio, my military and scientific elements at West Point; my life of manhood has been passed in Louisiana and Texas.

Q. Have you been in the rebel service, and in what way? A. I have served during the war—was Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, chiefly engaged in the defences west of the Mississippi.

Q. What knowledge have you of the condition and disposition of the people of the States lately in rebellion against the United States? A. I think I have pretty good knowledge as to the three Southwestern States, in which my acquaintance is very extensive, and, perhaps may assume to have a fair degree of knowledge as to the other Confederate States; at least I have made the matter a continual subject of inquiry and observation, and without knowing the kind of information desired, will answer when I can.

Q. What is the state of public order and obedience to the United States authorities in Texas, and the other States of which you have knowledge? A. Good order and obedience are universal in Texas and elsewhere, as I believe. It has never been otherwise in Texas, except, possibly, on the Rio Grande frontier, there may be occasional exceptions among the turbulent characters that have no special habitation either side of the border.

Q. Please state whether that good order you describe is due to the presence and authority of the United State troops, and whether upon their removal, there would not be disorder and disloyalty? A. It is certainly in no degree due to the presence of troops. In fact, any exceptions to the remark may be imputed to the irritating fact that soldiers are about. Their removal would be everywhere a public blessing, unless needed on the frontier to guard against Indians or Mexican robbers.

Q. Why do you say "irritating;" are they not well behaved? A. Generally they are, but their presence is understood as an enblem of our submission. Every bayonet is a symbol our subjugation, and is viewed as an evidence that our surrender is not received in good faith. We need no watching, and naturally dislike the guards that that watch us.

Q. Would loyal men be safe among you without Federal protection? A. All men were safe before there was any Federal authority amongst us. After the surrender we were months without officers or law. A military order vacated or annulled all official functions, and deprived us of every species of legal restraint, and for months furnished no substitute for the authority it suppressed. Troops have not at any time reached our interior generally, and yet, throughout the vast area of Texas, just replenished by the return of fifty thousand disbanded soldiers, there was as much good order, and as much respect for rights and morals, as in any Northern State, or elsewhere. I regard it as a great test of our civilization; I wish the fact to be put on record in our favor. The same was true, I believe, in most of the Southern States. Not a single resistance so Federal authority has taken place to the present day; and when it is considered that nearly half a million of men have just returned from a conflict of four years, in which they fought for national life and honor, we think they should claim a respect that should remove sentinels, and disband the armies, white and black, that watch us.

Q. Is it generally believed that the troops are kept to humiliate the people? A. Perhaps that would be too strongly to express it. They feel that it is calculated to humiliate, and that those who order it are reckless of this fact. We believe it to be obvious to all, both North and South, that negro troops placed to guard their late masters, is viewed with repugnance and proper indignation by every man, woman and child of true spirit in the South; and some of the military treatment of the South is accepted by them as intended to degrade them.

Q. Have negro troops been generally sent as garrisons in Texas? A. Fortunately they have not. On the frontier they have been sent in great numbers, but we have very little population there and do not feel it. At Galveston they have had them, but only passing to and from other service. I fear the results would have been serious had they been generally sent through Texas. There are some things our returned soldiers would not bear, and I believe that is one. The question as to the safety of loyal men I have not fully answered. From the time of surrender there were agents and drummers, and cotton-buyers from the Northern States all over Texas; and at this time they and other emigrants and travelers from the loyal States, so-called, probably number thousands in Texas. In no case have they been interrupted, so far as I know. If there have been exceptions, they were doubtless the result of imprudent meddling or censorious language. This will provoke individual retort and chastisement anywhere in Texas. Those who mind their own business will be unmolested. It is one of our habits to mind our own business, and to expect and require it of others. We are glad to receive men who bring capital to help us revive our shattered fortunes, and do not care whence they come. I believe these remarks hold good for all the late Confederate States.

Q. Do your people view the Freedmen's Bureau as a valuable and needful institution, and profitable in the re-establishment of negro labor? A. They do not. According to my own observation and the testimony of acquaintances, with whom I have just compared views, from five distant portions of our great State, the influence of the Freedmen's Bureau is universally pernicious, and the institution is viewed by the people, almost unanimously, a nuisance. This remark applies, too, according to my information, to the other States.

Q. Why so? A. For various causes; the Bureau is administered, as far as I can learn, by persons having no knowledge of our people or of the negroes; they are nearly all imported from a distance and are antagonistic in feeling to the people, and self-sufficient as to their duties, and the despotic power seems to have turned their heads; even when well disposed and conscientious, they are so profoundly ignorant of the subject they have to deal with, as to blunder continually, and excite ridicule; in Texas we have been unfortunate in the chief of the Bureau, who was a fanatical, and exceedingly self-sufficient man; he began by preaching to the negroes, and offending society by his social treatment of them; we don't need missionaries to teach us social relations or a labor system; and he offended us by his arrogance and turned the heads of the poor ignorant negroes.

Q. Could you manage the institution better yourselves? Would your people deal fairly and humanely by the negroes? A. The institution is offensive in itself, and a nuisance in practice. If left to ourselves we would reject it, as the only management it deserves. We would probably pass but few laws relating to the late slave, that would not apply to whites; and as to fair treatment, the best and only real friend the negro has on earth, is his old master. This the poor deluded creatures are fast discovering, and many thousands are returning to their former homes, tired of the freedom thrust upon them, which they never sought.

Q. How would you better the matter? Would the people return the negro to slavery? A. There is no such intent or disposition anywhere to re-enslave the negro. They regard that as entirely a settled question, and impossible if they desired it. It would be presumption on my part to submit a plan extemporaneously upon which our people would work. I can give you the views only of a private citizen, who has never been in, or aspired to, political position. I would suggest, (and believe it would find favor with our people,) such legislation as should compel all men to comply with their contracts for services, in kind, a least for one year, under penalty of working on public works without wages. All men nearly would bargain with and treat them justly, and most men even kindly. The reported antagonism which fills Northern radical papers is not merely exaggerated. It is manufactured out of the whole cloth—it is false. No such antagonism exists; and collisions have occurred only, within my knowledge, where negroes have been stimulated to impudence and hostility by opinions of soldiers or agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. This will never be tolerated.

Q. Have the freedmen gone to work in Texas; and on what terms? A. I am informed that they have generally, since the first of January. Up to that time they had a vague expectation of something more than a freedom that had deprived them of their homes. Finding that nothing but work would get bread, they have hired, generally, at good wages: Men at $8 to $15, and women at $5 to $12 per month, they clothing themselves.—Some planters have hired by giving a share of the crop, one-fourth to one-third.

Q. Is there a disposition to educate and christianize them? A. We would first endeavor to find bread and clothes for them. I think no one would oppose their getting an education for themselves, like other poor people. It would doubtless be well if they could read the Bible, which has hitherto been taught them gratuitously. It will be well if the negro can maintain the moral and religious teachings he has enjoyed. I have no hope of it myself; as he will have to keep himself, and has neither disposition or capacity to ameliorate the condition of his race. He has no history, no tradition, nothing without or within, to stimulate pride; no aspiration above the service of the master race. Heretofore his master has furnished him religious instruction, to the extent that one single denomination, the Methodist Church, South, reports a membership of hundreds of thousands. This is at an end now. They will have to pay for their own religious teachings like other free people.

Q. Have they capacity to learn? A. To some extent they have. The little children learn rapidly to read and write, but their capacity is limited, I think. They are imitative but without ambition. They will learn, but cannot apply their learning.

Q. Has not this been caused by their long degradation in slavery? Will they not now have sufficient stimulus to produce a different result? A. We believe not. In fact, we view the whole matter from a stand-point so different from that of Northern men, that there is little room for debate.

Q. Will you state whether you are not a believer in slavery, and whether most Southern men share your opinion? A. Emphatically so. I believe that so far from the black man's degradation by slavery, he was exalted by it, and that to the best condition he has ever enjoyed, and to the best of which, as a race, he is capable. For some thousand years he has been in constant contact with white civilization and has ever aspired to serve the master race. He seeks the menial employments, wherever he is found. Even in Northern States, after half a century of freedom, I find him no where teaching your schools, filling your pulpits or legislative halls; but blacking your boots and cleaning your stables and ditches. By appropriating him to this department and to manual industry, taking his service, paying him by thinking and providing for him, we believe we serve God and the cause of humanity.

And, as the questions have led to this point, please to indulge me in reciting some of the evidences that my researches have furnished, that the negro has seen his best condition and will never flourish again.

Q. Certainly. Proceed. A. Our census takers furnish industrial and vital statistics from which there is no appeal. They show three points that I will state from memory.

1. The free blacks in the Northern States, in spite of the continual supplies from the South, decreased in the last decennial period, nearly eight per cent. in numbers.

2. The free blacks of the Southern States increased about as much, making a difference of sixteen per cent., while

3. The slave black by his side increased twenty-four per cent. in numbers.

Taking, then, the axiom of political science, that the reproductiveness of a people is the most unfailing evidence of their social condition, the slave black has been in a better condition than any other people, white or black, on this continent.—It is to this conclusion that you may impute our tenacity in defending the system. Our experience had taught us how to consult the best interest of both races, and we found them in precise harmony; believed the blacks were designed by Providence as a supplement to the white race, and that to this institution, in part, we owed the higher civilization we claimed.

Q. Please define what you mean by "higher civilization?" A. The pride of character, the chivalrous tone and the liberality and hospitality of our people; the broad views and great genius of our public men; the delicacy, modesty, refinement, and yet the lofty spirit of our women. We had a society without gossip, envy or fanaticism; a population of millions without beggars or paupers. Whether this was higher civilization, is matter of opinion. Certainly it had a different type, and one which would not longer harmonize with yours; and hence the necessity, as we believed, of separation.

Q. Then you were a secessionist originally? A. No, I was a revolutionist, and this merged, in my view, all minor questions of State right to secede. The right of a people to change their rulers and their form of government was questionable only with tyrants, and as such I was ready to resist, from the date of Mr. Lincoln's election.

Q. Was this the general view of Texans, or were there many who opposed it?

A. There were many who voted against secession, but a large majority for it. I do not remember the difference. But after the vote was taken and the result declared, the people were nearly a unit in support of the measure.

Q. There were then not many loyal men in Texas? A. They were almost unanimously loyal—that is, to their government. A few men of influence and character left the State under the influence of the President's proclamation, giving forty days for departure; and a few men who had wielded influence remained, utterly without influence, but opposed, as was understood, to the Government.

Q. Were such persons safe?

A. Not entirely so. An expression of their opposition would have endangered the best of them. They received such epithets as Southern sympathizers in your Northern States, but were not so generally punished. Some were arrested.

Q. Were many put to death?

A. None that I know of. It was stated that, on the frontier, some were hung. I was not in service in that quarter, and such obituaries were not likely to be published.

Q. Are they safe how in returning? A. Many have returned, and I believe all are unmolested. Generally they are not much respected. Some are now in the Convention. One is Governor.

Q. What portion of the Convention are known as Unionists? A. I am not informed. I have seen a statement that eleven are what we term Radicals.

Q. What will your Convention probably do?—I believe they will acquiesce in all that has been prescribed to States re-organizing, viz: the abolition of slavery by the Government of the United States; the surrender of secession; the repudiation of the Confederate debt, and the recognition of civil rights in the late slave.

Q. Will the people of Texas probably prepare for the enfranchisement of the negro, or such of them as may meet certain qualifications of property and intelligence? A. Never, as I believe.—They hold to a distinction of race that they have a repugnance to compromise. They do not believe in the capacity of the negro for republican citizenship, and if they did, will not consent to affiliate with him. In this they are probably as stubborn as the people of the North, who, like them, feel the repugnance of a race that God has planted in our instincts.

Q. You stated in a former part of your testimony that the census tables exhibit a great disparity in the reproductive power of the negro freedom and slavery. Please state to the committee how you account for the difference? A. The difference between the free blacks, North and South, is chiefly due to climate, I believe; the tropics being the native clime of the negro. But it may be partially due to the readiness with which all destitution is relieved at the South. As before, we have no poorhouses and no beggars. The difference between the free and slave blacks is chiefly due to two special causes. The care we take of infants, and the protection of the marriage relation in slavery. The discipline and police of the plantation enforces faithfulness in husband and wife, and secures, as a consequence, the prolificacy of families. There is little continence in the race, free or slave, and no pride of chastity. This is recognized almost universally, by those who know them well by close observation. Negro mothers are proverbially reckless of, and cruel to, their offspring. Blacks, whether infant or adult, have little of the vital force to resist disease that whites have. When they get sick, unless well cared for, they die. The owner's interest in his slave (and possibly a little sense of duty and humanity) prompts him to take care of every life. Nurseries are established on plantations, supervised by the doctor and the mistress, that save the lives of infants. The mother only comes to nurse her child, and is too happy to be rid of further care. She has little of the affection for her young that characterizes white mothers, or many of the lower animals. Her devotion to the children of her mistress is often far greater than to her own. These facts will explain why the negroes lately emancipated are dying so fearfully. They have to thank the emancipator for taking the life of one of every four, in this brief time; and the process will continue, in spite of Faneuil and Exeter Halls, Civil Rights bills and Freedman's Bureau. Even the luxury of voting would not save the race from the doom of freedom and death.

Q. Has the mortality been so great as represented? A. I believe it has never been exaggerated. I have seen it estimated at one-fourth the whole number, and do not think it too great a figure.—Had slavery given as many stripes, all christendom would have been horrified. Emancipation, black with its million graves, gets only pæons of praise the world over. Time and history will, we believe, change the song, despite the hurried records and willing testimony of the Lossings, the Abbotts, and the Brancrofts.

Q. Is the good order you represent in the Southern States the result of total abandonment of the struggle, or is it from the temporary necessity of quiet? Would the struggle be willingly resumed? A. Permit me to explain in reply to these queries. There is no intention anywhere to renew the contest. When we surrendered and were paroled, we did so in good faith, and will keep our parole as long as the conditions are fulfilled. To doubt this, is to mistake entirely the Southern character.—When they surrendered they gave it up; and any doubt of their good faith is offensive, so much so that, personally, they will resent it. They surrendered as men, as your equals upon honorable terms, and will keep faith to the letter, and fight those that doubt it.

Q. What did they give up? A. Their arms and the question at stake.

Q. What were those questions, as you understood them? A. The right to a separate nationality and independence, on our part. A central government, State rights, and the destruction of slavery, on the part of the United States.

Q. You speak of the terms of submission.—What terms do you mean? A. Those stipulated in actual surrender, of protection in person and property, so long as we should obey the laws; and those submitted by the President of the United States in his proclamations, and plan of reorganization. Thus far we have endeavored to comply with all requirements, reasonable and oppressive, and held our peace, lest complaints might be misconstrued into disloyalty, as they have been elsewhere.

Q. Is the present feeling the same as heretofore? A. I think not. The return of good feeling has been greatly repressed, I think, by the rejection of members from States already reorganized.—There seems to be a suspicion of bad faith, and a fear that they have been decoyed into the steps they have taken; and much apprehension. And should this be continued after the Texas Representatives go there, there will be, I fear, a great revulsion of feeling.

Q. What will they do in that case?

A. I cannot answer. They cannot resort to arms, because they have surrendered them. They are tired of war, and utterly broken in fortunes. But they are not without the spirit that feels indignation at broken faith and continued oppression.

Q. In case of a war with any other power how would your people act?

A. I cannot answer directly. Should they not be admitted into the Union, as expected, they certainly would not feel called upon to resist the enemy. If admitted, they want peace above all things, and would not unite in an aggressive war upon Mexico, Canada, Cuba, or any other nation. In case of invasion sweeping over them, they would resist and do their whole duty, as they have heretofore done in two wars. But they desire peace above all things, and take very little interest in politics. They have gone to work to mend their fortunes, and are determined to prosper, whatever the political condition of the country. They believe that the Northern States have possession of the government, and are determined at all hazards to keep it. They therefore look to the support of their families, and are indifferent about general politics. So long as they can make a living, in spite of the tax-collector, they may be quiet. But if the State should be rejected, as the others have been, I should rather have any other office than tax-gatherer. Taxation without representation is tyranny, and they will so regard it in my judgment.

Q. Do they expect admission at once to representation, and will they elect loyal men to Congress?

A. If by loyal men you mean such as could take the test-oath or iron-clad as they term it, they would not generally. We have not respectable material for that purpose, if so disposed. One or two men, such as Judge Hancock and Judge Evans, who have been spoken of for the Senate, and who have preserved their integrity and respect for their people, though disagreeing with them in the matter of secession, might be elected as a compromise; but they understand an election as giving them a choice, and they could not choose the men they have been fighting, and who have aided in their subjugation. Certainly they expect admission on reorganization, as a part of the bond, but will not be greatly disappointed at a rejection, common to the other States. If they are re-admitted, they will deem it but in accordance with the plan they accepted in good fath. If not, there are many who will say, "that is just what we said before; we are out of the Union;" and many would be very glad of the result, if it could be done with pesce; perhaps three-fourths of the State. But they all desire peace above all things, and will do nothing to provoke further trouble. This they have amply proved by submitting to much unreasonable exaction as they think. The best, and I think the only method of staying the ebb tide of good feeling would be at once to withdraw all troops from among the people of the South, except at the coast and frontier garrisons; to disband the entire negro force; to abolish every vestige of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to admit the representatives of the revolutionary States upon the single condition of their taking the oath required by the Constitution. Time will doubtless, in this case, assuage feelings that have been too intensely enlisted to subdue at once.

An Ex-Officer's Testimony.

An ex-officer of the United States navy, largely engaged in cotton planting in Georgia and in the cultivation of rice, has written a letter to a Northern paper, from which the following is extracted:

"When I decided to come here several of my friends asked me if I was not afraid to trust myself out here among these malignant and unrepentant rebels. As I had not feared them during the war, I did not see why I should now that the war is over. Since I have been here I have met many people who were in the rebel army, and I have yet got to see the first man who has said anything that any Union man need take exceptions to.—Both of my partners were in the rebel army—one a captain and the other a major—and we talk over the events of the war as coolly as if they had happened in France or Germany. I feel as safe here as I would in New England. My revolver is locked up in my trunk, and I expect it will remain there. Savannah is as busy a place as you can find in Yankee land. The general feeling of the South seems to be that they have had a sufficiency of fighting and of politics, and they are now going for hard work and money. Every one that I have conversed with seems desirous to have Northern men and enterprise and capital come down here and restore the prosperity of the South. I have seen no ill-feeling towards the Yankee."

A traveler stopped at an inn to breakfast, and having drank a cup of what was given to him, the servant asked: "What will you take, sir, tea or coffee?" "That depends upon circumstances," was the reply. "If what you gave me last was tea, I want coffee; if it was coffee, I want tea. I want a change."

They are to have a city railroad in Charleston. It will be commenced October 1st, and finished by January 1st, 1867. Savannah also, is to have one.

Virginia Military Institute,
LEXINGTON, VA.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS will meet at the Virginia Military Institute on the 27th of June to make appointments of Cadets. Applications for State and Pay Cadet appointments will be made to the undersigned, accompanied with the usual testimonials of good moral character.

Candidates for appointment must be exempt from bodily disease, of ages between 16 and 25 years, and, in the case of State Cadet applicants, must satisfy the Board of their inability to meet the expenses of the Institution.

Candidates for admission must be able to read and write well, and to perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions.

State Cadets (one for each Senatorial District) will be supplied with board and tuition without charge.

Every arrangement has been made by the Board of Visitors to maintain the high *scientific* character of the Institute, and to put in full operation its well tried and distinctive system of discipline and instruction.

The graduating exercises of the institution will take place at the Institute on the 4th of July. The examinations will commence on the 27th of June, and be continued daily until completed. The public are respectfully invited to all of these exercises.

For all further information, application will be made to the Superintendent.

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Superintendent.
May 24 16—w4t.

North Carolina Agricultural House
AND
HARDWARE STORE.
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T. J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY.
May 10. 14-tf

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
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BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.
Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.
REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.
Feb 8 w-1-tf

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.
WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET,
(Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,)
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☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.
Feb 8 w-1-tf

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SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROvisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance with or without advices.
Feb. 15 2-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 19. 12—6m

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headacne.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck.—See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

Furniture at Reduced Prices.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, we have received a new and complete Stock of Cabinet Furniture, consisting in part of all the latest Styles of MAHOGANY, WALNUT and OAK FURNITURE. From my long experience in the business I am confident I can offer unsurpassed inducements in prices.

D. A. SMITH,
26 and 28 South Front street.
May 24 202-tu127Ma—17-3t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 7, 1866.

The Fenian War.

Our telegraphic columns have given very full accounts of the Fenian invasion of Canada, so far as it has progressed. A few days more will decide whether it is to be a raid or a revolution.

As might have been expected, Northern accounts say that in this aggressive movement of the Fenians, a very large proportion of the troops are those who formerly belonged to the Confederate Armies, and that the cavalry are mostly the disbanded "guerrillas" of Mosby, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. This is all stuff. General Fitz. Lee is quietly cultivating his plantation near Aquia Creek, and if Mosby had had under his command all the troops claiming or reported to have been, General Lee would now have been "master of the situation," instead of surrendering his army in the spring of 1865.

It appears that the Fenians who have made the present offensive movement are of the Sweeney wing, Stephens being adverse to the movement. The troops are under the command Col. O'Neill. This officer, although an Irishman by birth, has resided in this country since the years of his youth. He enlisted in the cavalry wing of the U. S. army and served for eight years on the Western frontier. At the outbreak of the late war, O'Neill was a captain in an Ohio regiment of cavalry, and by distinguished gallantry, rose to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. Col. O'Neill was very prominent in the capture of Gen. John H. Morgan in his celebrated and daring raid into Ohio.

It is thought that the movement made is only a feint to cover a real attack and invasion from the banks of the St. Lawrence. Unless this be the case it looks like a desperate and brainless attempt, on the part of the leaders to give importance and permanency to their organization. Yet after their contemptible failure at Campo Bello, they must have persuaded themselves that they have a chance of success; at least that their present movement will not add to the odium brought upon them by that miserable *fiasco*.

We take for granted that our own Government will at once exert the most active and honest efforts to preserve the neutrality of the United States according to her treaty obligations.

Radicalism in the Convention.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, whose political sympathies are with the Radicals in Congress, and who, with other *par excellence* "loyal" North Carolinians, hates the conservatism of the President second only to the intense hatred he has for Southern "Destructives," and would gladly see North Carolina returned to a "province," if, as he may have reason to believe, he could regain the position from which he was so justly ejected, has introduced a preamble and resolution declaring what we have done towards a return to the Union, and authorizing the appointment of five Commissioners to go to Washington, asking of the President and *Congress*, what more is required of us.—The preamble to the resolution expresses the "hope that the President (during the recess of the Convention) *would be authorized by Congress*, to declare the States restored to the Union."

Should the resolution be adopted it will be fully endorsing the most ultra radical theories of Stevens and Sumner, by the highest authority known in North Carolina. It declares, in fact, that the President has acted thus far without authority, as he has acted without the sanction of Congress.

There has been no final vote upon the proposition, but upon the motion of Mr. Richardson to lay upon the table, the vote stood ayes 20 to nays 71. We, of course, at this distance cannot say that the vote is a test of the strength of the resolution, and we certainly are surprised to see some names recorded in the negative. We will watch closely the final vote and call the attention of constituencies to their *faithful* representatives, and dwell more at length upon the effect of the proposition, should it pass.

The resolution was referred to a select committee of seven, where we hope it will find a decent burial. The debate and vote will be found among the proceedings of the Convention on the first page.

The First Martyr.

Among the graves visited by the ladies of the Richmond Memorial Association on the 31st of May, was that of Henry Wyatt of Edgecombe, the first Confederate soldier killed in regular action in the late war. Wyatt was a Virginian by birth, but was living in Edgecombe county at the commencement of the war, and volunteered in Company A, 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry, Captain (subsequently Colonel) John L. Bridgers.

At the battle of Bethel, 10th of June, 1861, he, with four other men of Captain Bridgers' company, volunteered to fire a house which was occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, from which an annoying and galling fire was made upon our lines. The duty was one of the most imminent peril; but there was no faltering or hesitation on the part of the five gallant young men, and they steadily, cheerfully advanced. At the first fire young Wyatt was mortally wounded, Charles Williams and C. Rodgers, severely wounded. Wyatt had the satisfaction of knowing that the position had been won, and the work to which he gave his life, accomplished.

We are glad to see that the grave of this humble but patriotic martyr has not been neglected. He rests in the sacred precincts of Hollywood, beneath the shade of a little grove of pines. The head-board bears the inscription, "Sacred to young Wyatt, the first martyr; peace to his ashes."

On the 31st ultimo his grave was beautifully decorated with magnolias and other flowers, and on the centre was laid a handsome wreath, the handiwork of Miss Alice Keach, bearing the initials "H. W.," in evergreens in the centre. Ribbons of white and blue were attached to the wreath, on one of which was the inscription, "The first martyr to the South. Killed June 10, 1861."

The Right to Vote in Tennessee.

The bill regulating the right to vote, which has lately passed the Legislature of Tennessee, and is now the law of the State, embodies provisions which may be inferred from the following oath which voters are required to take:

"I do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States for the purpose or with the intention of aiding in the late rebellion, nor have I with any such intention at any time given aid, counsel or encouragement to said rebellion, or to any act of hostility to the Government of the United States. I further swear that I have never sought or accepted any office, either civil or military, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, either civil or military, under the authority or pretended authority of the so-called Confederate States of America, or of any insurrectionary State, hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States Government, with the intent and desire to aid said rebellion; and that I have never given a voluntary support to any such government or authority. So help me God."

Any bill containing these provisions must disfranchise at least nine-tenths of the people of Tennessee, taken as a whole, and in many portions of the State, we imagine, ninety-nine in every hundred will be debarred the right to vote.

To add to the proscriptiveness of the bill, it is provided that a commissioner of registration shall be appointed, who e consent must be obtained before any citizen can register and vote. *That commissioner is to be appointed by* Brownlow, and will, of course, be some tool of his, who, if he allow any but Brownlow men to vote, will take care to preserve a safe majority of that class. In this way the curse of Brownlowism seems to be fixed upon the State indefinitely.

Our Relations with the Freedmen.

The riots which have recently occurred at Memphis, at Norfolk, at Goldsboro', and perhaps at other places, suggest matter for the gravest reflection. From the different stand-points from which they are viewed, they are made the cause of indiscriminate and wholesale abuse of the black race or the white population of the Southern States. In Congress they are powerful weapons in the hands of the violent partizans of that body to mould Northern political sentiment, and the low curs of party take up the cry, and by insinuation and open charge, fan the flame which fanaticism and sectional hatred has kindled in the breast of prejudice.

The people of the South, while not responsible for the present state of feeling existing between the whites and their late slaves, by acts of commission, may not be entirely guiltless, on account of a growing carelessness in regard to the freedman, and for surrendering his destiny too much into the hands of Northern missionaries,—New England adventurers—who come as the agents of pious political societies, to teach the negro, for party purposes, insubordination to and hatred of, their former masters.

In consequence of their late condition as slaves, the freedmen are ignorant of the operations of the civil government and the laws of society to which they are responsible for their conduct,—almost wholly illiterate—careless of the restraints of public opinion, and regardless of the obligations of a contract,—improvident, and with imperfect, false and mischievous notions of their new relations. It becomes the duty of those among whom they have always lived, and with whom their destiny is cast, to lead them up to a proper degree of civilization and usefulness, and teach them the importance of their duties and rights.

It certainly is for the welfare of both the whites and blacks, that we, rather than those indifferent alike to the fate of the white or black population of the South, should bring them to an appreciation of their true and appropriate sphere in their changed relations to society.

Our duty and our interests go hand in hand in this matter, for if we leave the mental and moral training of the freedmen to those who, upon a false assumption, would have themselves regarded as their special guardians and friends, they will cetainly become indoctrinated with the belief that the very people with whom they were raised, and are to be their employers, are their natural enemies, cruel and oppressive, against whom they must entertain prejudice and disgust. This state of affairs will but prove fatal to the best interests of the South, and we honestly believe that the bloody scenes already enacted have had their origin in the baneful influence and direct teachings of slimy hypocrites, who come among the negroes in the attractive garb of religious symathizers and friends, but in fact are the wiley tools of a fanatical party who desire and expect to maintain political power in the blood of the negro and the further ruin of the South.

These men, under the cloak of religion, wolves in sheeps' clothing, are daily and hourly sowing the seeds of discontent in the breasts of the freedmen. Taking advantage of their ignorance—their sudden release from servitude, for which they claim the chief merit; and supplied with liberal means by politico-religious societies, they are weaning them from the real bonds of attachment existing between the two races. "Faithful servants who have gained the esteem and confidence of their former masters, and possessed and reciprocated tender feelings of affection from those whose infancy they have watched, and in the sports of whose childhood they have participated," are being artfully led into conduct which justly forfeits all considerations of former attachment or present good will.

Beside these drawbacks, we have to counteract the baneful influence long exercised over the negroes by the shameful abuses of the Freedmen's Bureau, an institution which is now in the throes of a disreputable dissolution; and we have little reason to suppose its latter days will be less honorable than its former have been disastrous to the best interests of the country.

Under the mal-administration of this Bureau, the freedmen have been induced to forsake their former homes and occupations, and have congregated in large numbers in the towns and villages of the Southern States, living in idleness and crime, but swelling the coffers, and the importance of useless, and too often, dishonest officials. Protected by the Bureau, they form nests of lazaroni, equally injurious and dangerous to themselves and the communities in which they have concentrated. In this situation they are easy dupes to the feelings of malignant hate against their former masters, which a few bad men, sent and paid by Northern fanatics, encourage. The ignorant negro, little knowing that in a conflict between the races, the more victims that are offered up to the Moloch of fanaticism, the greater number of votes will be registered for radical candidates. And for an indefinite lease upon power, they will mortgage the life of every freedman within the limits of the United States, and make as frequent and bloody forfeitures of the same as will insure their ignoble purposes.

It is our duty, if possible, to regain the confidence and esteem of the negro, which we have to some degree lost by the scheming of political emissaries, and by proper and judicious treatment turn them from the headlong course which will soon place them in antagonism to the whites and which must inevitably lead to their utter destruction; and by inducing them to quit the vice and idleness of the towns for the useful and remunerative labors of their native agricultural districts, those causes of danger and of crime, so frequent, will be prevented, and those incentives to violence and hostility will be removed, which are now the occasion of sorrow to the peace-loving and of mischief for the ill-disposed.

The Memphis correspondent of the New York *Times* attributes the recent negro riot to the radical element, which has complete control of that city. "The disfranchisement of the citizens of Memphis," we are told, "has resulted in the domination of a low and worthless class, with honorable exceptions, who are directly responsible for these disturbances, and whose chosen Mayor is even a yet more guilty *particeps criminis*."

Purposes of the Radicals.

Can any mortal man be so under the influence of party or sectional prejudice, as to see anything in the policy of the Radicals, which has for its object the good of the country? Have they yet proposed or suggested anything at all likely to be of the slightest public service? Are not all of their measures and propositions calculated to prevent the return of the country to the channels of prosperity, in which it was so smoothly running before the war? It would seem that every intelligent man would see this; and it is utterly impossible, upon the presumption that the American people are sane, that they should be much longer deluded by the unscrupulous fanatics, who now rule as with a rod of iron, and disregard the clearest teachings of common sense and the requirements of duty.

The country is torn and distracted—crippled by four years of exhaustive war—its trade to a great extent destroyed—a large portion of its most productive soil laid waste—its industry mortgaged by debt and taxation, and its future in too much doubt and uncertainty to commence with any degree of earnestness the work of recuperation.—In this deplorable state of affairs, instead of looking to the true interests of the people with the calm eye of an enlightened statesmanship, and amid the dangers to a common country, to sink for a moment the bickerings of party and honestly endeavor to heal the bleeding wounds from which the life of the Republic is flowing, we see these Jacobins doing all they can to keep alive the exasperations and to aggravate the enmities of the war for the sake of the political "flesh-pots." Instead of giving peace to the country by recognizing the fact that the war is at an end, and the Union restored, they are legislating as though hostilities were still going on, and the Confederate armies as yet unconquered.

What reasonable excuse can be offered for such an insane policy? Upon what sufficient or even flimsey pretext can the refusal to restore the Union be justified? Disloyalty of the people is the pretext, party ascendancy the object. This hurtful and costly uncertainty must be continued and an honorable people denounced as false to the solemn obligation of their oaths, for the purpose of maintaining the control of the Government to be used for unconstitutional and injurious discriminations against the weaker section.

Even if the people of the South were disloyal, the fact would be unimportant. The question is, are they capable of harm, and will they be as dangerous in the Union as out of it. As a matter of policy, merely, would it not be better to conciliate the people of the South by admitting them to an equality of rights, and their former positions in the Union, than to embitter their feelings by additional injustice, and by treating them as a conquered and subject people? If the mere fact that the men of the South joined in the war be an objection, the men and boys of the present generation will be excluded. Test oaths and hostile legislation will keep them aloof from the Government, and the people of this section will grow, day by day, more hostile to a Government which will hold them only to oppress them, and has no use for them but to levy most onerous taxes for Government support. Thus used and abused, no love or sympathy can be expected; no community of interests or harmony of feeling can be fostered, and the Union will remain broken and dissevered, with the gap widening with each succeeding day—the national prostration a crying curse upon the criminal fanaticism of the dominant party.

We utterly fail to see any good reason for holding the people of a great section in doubt as to their ultimate fate, or by partial legislation to oppress them with burdens beyond the limits of reason, and which their impoverished condition will render them unable to bear. What is meant as a punishment for rebels will, if continued, ultimately result in disaster to the country. Already two important departments of the Government—the Treasury and Postoffice Departments—are languishing throughout the South for want of proper persons to put them in operation,—these departments are at a stand still to gratify the malice of men who have nothing to justify them in their wicked policy but an intense hatred to the South and a criminal lust for office.

To gratify such unholy feelings the interests of the country must be sacrificed; the restoration of the Union postponed; the energy of the people crippled and destroyed, and the day of general reconciliation and prosperity indefinitely postponed.

The New York *Herald* considers it great good fortune in the United States to find so much cotton in the South at the close of the war. Had England been so fortunate as to discover three hundred millions of dollars in gold—the estimated value of the cotton that has turned up in the South—immediately after her exhausting war with Napoleon, how easily she would have passed through her troubles! Yet the Radical party in Congress are doing their best to destroy the El Dorado from which this great national wealth is derived. The North—the whole nation—needs all it can yield now, and the only way to secure it is the immediate restoration of the Union.

The Baltimore Relief Fund in North Carolina.

We have been favored with the following statement of the amounts forwarded, and the persons to whom they have been sent at the various points in our State. It will be seen that the amounts sum up twelve thousand dollars. The balance of the fund, three thousand dollars, has been forwarded direct to destitute families by the Committee.

The names of the ladies who have the immediate charge of the North Carolina fund, are Mrs. J. J. Bankard, Chairman; Mrs. Joshua Vansant, Treasurer; Mrs. A. D. Egerton, Secretary; Mrs. Chas. J. Baker, Mrs. Harmon Brown and Miss Lizzie Wright. Communications and reports of the distribution of the funds should be addressed to Mrs. A. D. Egerton, Secretary of the Board.

Fayetteville, $500—Hon. Archie McLean, E. J. Hale, D. A. Ray.
Charlotte, $300—Gen. D. H. Hill, Gen. Barringer, Col. Wm. Johnston.
Salisbury, $300—Mr. M. L. Jarvis, Rev. Mr. Rumple, Rev. Mr. Haughton, Mrs. Burton Craige.
Wadesboro', $200—Alex. Little, Hon. Thos. S. Ashe.
Concord. $200—Majs. V. C. Barringer, Robt. Ford.
Rockingham, $200—Col. W. L. Steele, Hon. W. F. Leake.
Goldsboro', $300—Colonel Wm. K. Lane, Hon. Wm. T. Dortch.
Greensboro', $300—Hon. John A. Gilmer, Mrs. Jno. M. Morehead.
Edenton, $200—Mrs. D. T. D. Warren, Alex. H. Bond.
Hillsboro', $300—Judge Mathias E. Manly, Hon. W. A. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Sr.
Asheville, $200—Col. G. W. Hardy, Col. D. W. Coleman, Gen. R. B. Vance, N. W. Woodfin.
Elizabeth City, $200—Dr. L. R. Saunders, Col. Wm. F. Martin.
Lincolnton, $200—General Robert F. Hoke, Col. W. J. Hoke.
Raleigh, $500—G. W. Mordecai, Charles Dewey, John G. Williams, R. W. Lassiter, C. W. Upchurch.
Wilmington, $500—Hon. A. H. VanBokkelen, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. DeRossett.
Newbern, $300—Benj. Ellis, W. W. Fife, Dr. A. Gilmer, John D. Whitford.
Morganton, $300—Cols. A. C. Avery, R. C. Pierson, Mrs. D. Tate.
Oxford, $200—Hon. R. B. Gilliam, A. Landis, R. S. Hunt.
Lumberton, $200—Col. Jno. Morrisey.
Statesville, $200—Capt. Hayne Davis, Maj. P. B. Chambers.
Warrenton, $200—Wm. Eaton, Jr., J. B. Batchelor, G. R. Sledge.
Tarboro, $200—J. L. Bridgers, John Norfleet, Gov. H. T. Clark, Mrs. H. T. Clark.
Plymouth, $200—H. J. Spruill, N. D. Norman.
Kinston, $200—Col. Jno. C. Washington, Council Wooten.
Chapel Hill, $200—Prof. Chas. Phillips, Andrew Mickle, C. P. Mallett, Mrs. C. A. Spencer.
Lexington, $300—Dr. Wm. B. Holt, B. B. Roberts, Mrs. D. Holt.
Rutherfordton, $300—Gen. Collette Leventhorpe.
Salem $200—E. A. Vogler, E. Belo.
Pittsboro, $300—Hon. A. H. Rencher, Thos. Hill, H. R. London.
Graham, $300—Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Jr., Giles Mebane.
Milton, $200—Sam'l Watkins, Wm. Hill, Rev. E. H. Harding.
Wentworth, $200—Hon. D. S. Ried, Hon. Thos. Settle.
Huntsville, $200—Hon. R. C. Puryear.
Roxboro, $200—Col. J. W. Cunningham, Hon. E. G. Reade.
Kenansville, $200—Isaac B. Kelly, Jno. W. Hinson.
Albemarle, $200—Eben Hearne, Dan'l Freeman.
Walnut Cove, $200—W. A. Lash.
Madison, $200—Wm. B. Carter.
Clinton, $300—Pat. Murphy.
Smithfield, $300—Col. J. B. Watson, Hon. J. T. Leach.
Louisburg, $200—Mrs. Edward Lawrence, Miss Peninah Ruffin.
Troy, $200—Mrs. Jesse Spencer.
Ashboro, $200—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Jackson.
Monroe, $200—Gen. Sam'l Walkup.
Halifax, $200—E. Conigland, H. J. Hervey, Mrs. E. J. Eppes.
Washington, $200—Col. D. M. Carter, Hon. R. S. Donnell.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of our noble sister city, Richmond, have gained immortal renown, and the affection and esteem of the whole Southern people, by their untiring efforts in endeavoring to perpetuate the memory of our immortal dead. The work to which they have consecrated themselves is one of love, admiration, respect and veneration for the deeds of those heroes which have challenged the admiration of the world.

Inspired and invigorated by their example, why have not the ladies of our own city formed a like association, with the avowed intention of endeavoring to emulate the example so forcibly set before them by the ladies of Richmond. In our own Cemetery repose the remains of many noble Confederate dead, whose graves are entitled to every mark of respect from the ladies of the place which they endeavored to defend. These noble spirits left the comforts of home, and removed from the pale of the influence of fond and doting parents, to enlist in the common cause for their country's weal. Many of them, while flushed with fever, and tossing to and fro on their couch of pain, were visited in the hospitals by some of Wilmington's fairest daughters. Why is it that those who were regardless alike of disease and death, while ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded, fail to show, now that they are gone from among us, that they still venerate and respect the memory of those to whose wants they so faithfully ministered?

During the progress of the "deadly struggle," many a son of the South, from every State, could testify to the zeal and energy of the ladies of Wilmington, who would meet them at the depot, dress their wounds, quench their thirst, satisfy their hunger, and with faltering voice and moistened eyes, bid them God-speed on their journey to those loved ones at home, who were so anxiously awaiting their arrival.

Deeds like those will never be forgotten. But the ladies of our city should not rest satisfied with past acts—they should consecrate themselves with renewed energy and zeal, to hallow the spot where the bones of many noble defenders of the cause lie buried,

We trust the ladies will act upon this matter, and testify by their action that they are as ready now, as in days that are past, to render immortal the name of Confederate soldier.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Through the kindness of Dr. T. B. Carr, Grand Secretary of the Chapter, we have been furnished with the following list of officers installed at the "Convocation" just closed:

Comp. Alfred Martin, G. H. P.
" Luke Blackmer, D. G. H. P.
" Wm. Robinson, G. K.
" W. J. Hicks, G. S.
" T. W. Brown, G. Treas.
" T. B. Carr, G. Sec.
" Burnace Walker, G. C. H.
Rev'd Hugh McAlpin, G. Chaplain.
Comp. W. J. Hicks, G. Lecturer.
" C. A. Cilley, G. P. S.
" C. J. Rountree, G. R. A. C.
" W. H. Faucette, G. M. 3d V.
" Dr. J. W. Blount, G. M. 2d V.
" W. L. Wriston, G. M. 1st V.
" A. Boon, Tyler.

A meeting of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters for this State was also held, and during the session the following officers were installed:

Comp. W. J. Hicks, 32 ∴ M. P. G. Master.
" Luke Blackmer, T. I. D. G. M.
" C. A. Cilley, 32 ∴ I. G. P. C. W.
" T. W. Brown, G. Treas.
" T. B. Carr, G. Sec.
" Wm. Murdock, G. C. G.
" E. F. Watson, 32 ∴ G. C. C.
" P. M. Smith, G. S.

The Riot in Goldsboro.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GOLDSBORO', June 5, 1866.

MESSRS. ENGLEHARD & PRICE, *Eds. Wilmington Journal.*

DEAR SIRS—About 1 o'clock yesterday our town was thrown into some excitement. The chief of police, Mr. George Morrow and his assistants arrested one Bryant, a freedman, who had for some time been making threats as to what he would do if one of his colored friends who was in jail was not released. He had manifested his displeasure in such a vehement and unbecoming a manner that it became *necessary* to arrest him. He was carried up to the guard house but refused to enter, and immediately drew his knife and succeeded in inflicting a severe wound upon Mr. Morrow, who, together with his assistants, drew pistols and succeeded in killing the negro before he could do further injury with his knife.

Jim Jones, another freedman who assisted Bryant in resisting the police, was severely wounded in several places by pistol shots, and received several stunning blows upon the head from sticks.

Mr. Morrow, though having received a severe wound, is doing well.

The excitement seems to have entirely subsided. The negroes appear to be unusually quiet, and the general impression is that they will continue to be so.

Galloway, (so-called) who is supposed to have incited the negroes to some extent in doing as they did, has disappeared and taken himself to "parts unknown."

Very respectfully,
GOLDSBORO'.

P. S.—Maj. Stickney, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Lt. Geo. Granger, Q. M. at this place, conducted themselves in a becoming and praiseworthy manner, and used their influence in restoring quiet.

STATE NEWS.

THE BALTIMORE LADIES—THE FUND FOR THIS STATE.—To correct an impression which has got abroad, that the Governor has been made the agent to receive and distribute the money raised and set apart for this State, by the benevolent ladies of Baltimore, we are requested by the Governor to say, that he was not asked to receive and distribute the money, but only to present his views as to whether it should be sent, in part or in whole, in provisions, and as to the best plan of distribution. He immediately answered, but was informed by the agent of these ladies, some two weeks afterward, that his answer, by reason of some mail detention, did not reach its destination till the ladies had decided on their plan of distribution, and sent forward a part or all to their agents in this State. He is not informed of the particulars of the plan, or the name of the agents.

Sentinel.

MORE OUTRAGES.—We regret to learn that the residence of Mr. Scott, near deep Gully, upon whose family a great outrage was perpetrated a few weeks ago, was a night or two since burned to the ground. We have not heard the particulars.

The negroes convicted at Trenton Superior Court, of the last outrage upon this unfortuate old man will be hanged to-day at Trenton.

Newbern Commercial.

A lot of North Carolina fancy leaf was sold on Friday at the Tobacco Exchange, Richmond, for two hundred dollars per hundred. This is the highest price that has been obtained this season anywhere.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Three negroes were lately arrested in Pasquotank county on the charge of highway robbery, and on application by the officer in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau for their delivery over to his jurisdiction, the officer commanding the Federal troops, who arrested them, refused, and surrendered them to the civil authorities. It was thought that the negroes were of those who had engaged in the riot at Norfolk.

[COMPILED FROM THE WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL.]

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

MAY 31, 1866.

Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., presiding.

The Chair announced the following committees:

Special Committee on the Division of the Diocese and the Appointment of an Assistant Bishop.—Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Rev. J. B. Buxton, Rev. F. W. Hilliard, S. L. Fremont, Gen. J. G. Martin and John Hughes.

Committee on the State of the Church.—Rev. A. A. Watson, Rev. H. H. Prout, Rev. W. E. Snowden, R. W. Pulliam and W. H. Standing.

Finance Committee.—Rev. W. R. Wetmore, Dr. A. J. De Rossett, John Wilkes, Andrew Mickle and W. H. Oliver.

Committee on Canons.—Rev. George B. Wetmore, Rev. C. F. Bland, Rev. M. M. Marshal, T. B. Hill and John White.

Committee on Elections.—Rev. S. S. Barber, Rev. M. H. Vaughan and George Mills.

Committee on New Parishes.—Rev. R. B. Sutton, Rev. Israel Harding and W. B. Leary.

Committee on Unfinished Business.—Rev. S. C. Roberts, Rev. Ed. W. Gilliam and Jessee Noble.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Convention go into the election of Deputies to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Whereupon, the following Deputies were elected, viz:

Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D., Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rev. J. B. Chesire, D. D., Rev. A. A. Watson and Hon. W. H. Battle, R. H. Smith, Col. Robert Strange and Dr. A. J. De Rossett.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, the word "Convention" was substituted for the word "Council," wherever it occurs in the Constitution, Cannons, &c.

On motion of Rev. E. W. Gilliam, a Committee of three was appointed on the subject of Diocesan Missions. Revs. E. W. Gilliam, Jarvis Buxton and W. E. Snowden comprise the Committee.

FREEDMEN.

The Special Committee to which all matters relating to colored people were referred, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom were referred the several papers which touched the interests of the colored people among us report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention commend the people of color to the continued kindness and good will of the Churchmen of this Diocese.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that separate houses of worship should be provided as soon as practicable for the colored people; that there should be separate Sunday Schools and separate congregations for them; and that the attention of the clergy of this Diocese be directed to the importance of seeking out suitable colored men for Catechists, Sunday School teachers and lay readers; and giving, as far as they may, personal instruction to fit them for these positions, in the hope that, under God's providence, many of them may be ultimately qualified to become the spiritual teachers and pastors of their race.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and earnestly recommend the mental and moral training of the colored people in such manner and to such degree as the condition of affairs may justify.

The committee suppose the particular case referred to them to be covered by ehe above resolutions, and ask to be relieved from the further consideration of it.

F. M. HUBBARD, Chairman.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

Pending the consideration of a motion to go into the election of a standing committee.

The Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Convention agreed to go into the election of a Standing Committee, and the following were elected:

Rev. F. M. Hubbard, DD., Rev. R. S. Mason, DD., Geo. W. Mordecai, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Rev. A. Smedes, DD.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishop's Address relating to the appointment of an Assistant Bishop and the Division of the Diocese, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That an Assistant Bishop be elected by this Convention, with the understanding that as soon as possible the Diocese shall be divided, and the Assistant Bishop become the Bishop of that one of the two Dioceses which shall not be selected by our present Bishop.

The understanding of the Committee is, that the Assistant Bishop will hold the Rectorship of some one of the ablest parishes of the Diocese, and thus, with the co-operation of the rest of the Diocese, be secure of a support.

E. M. FORBES, Chairman.

Pending the question of the adoption of the resolution the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

June 1, 1866.

The Report of the Committee in relation to the appointment of an Assistant Bishop and the division of the Diocese was recommitted.

Fifteen hundred copies of the Journals of the Convention, with Constitution and Canons, were ordered to be printed.

Rev. A. A. Watson, from the Committee on Education, reported the reception during the past year of two dollars.

On motion of Rev. S. C. Roberts, the consideration of the resolution designating what shall constitute a quorum for the consideration of business, heretofore postponed, was still further postponed until the next annual Convention.

FINANCE.

Rev. W. R. Wetmore, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report embracing the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Diocese is hereby authorized to dispose of the securities of the Permanent Episcopate and Permanent Missionary Funds, as he shall think best, and reinvest the proceeds in active and safe securities.

Resolved, That the scale of assessment continue as it is, and that each Parochial Clergyman, who does not now do so, is earnestly recommended to take up weekly collections, unless he has strong reasons existing in his Parish to lead him to a different course, in order to raise the assessments upon his Parish, as well as for other purposes.

BISHOP ATKINSON.

On motion of Rev. R. B. Sutton:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound regret of the sickness of our beloved Diocesan, and the consequent necessity of a voyage to Europe,

Resolved, That we do sincerely sympathise with him in his sufferings, and our constant prayer to Almighty God is that he may be speedily restored to health and usefulness.

Resolved, That while we feel his absence as a privation and a loss to the Diocese, yet it is our earnest desire that he should remain away as long as he thinks expedient, in the hope of thus rendering his cure more complete.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit to the Bishop a copy of these resolutions.

ASSISTANT BISHOPS.

The committee in relation to the appointment of an assistant Bishop and the division of the Diocese, reported the following preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the report of yesterday:

WHEREAS, This Convention is painfully impressed with the conviction of the inability of our beloved Diocesaan, from what is believed to be a permanet cause of infirmity, to discharge the duties of the Episcopate, and whereas he has assented to the election of an assistant Bishop, therefore,

Resolved, That an assistant Bishop be elected by this Convention, with the understanding that as soon as possible, the Diocese is to be divided.

Resolved, That the Convention expect the Assistant Bishop to hold the Rectorship, for the present, of some Parish in the Diocese, and thus with the co-operation of the rest of the Diocese, secure a support.

Resolved, That the aggregate amount of the salary to be paid to the Assistant Bishop be —— dollars per annum.

Gen. W. R. Cox moved to lay the whole sujeot on the table. Lost.

Dr. A. J. DeRosset moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until a future Convention. Not adopted.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the resolutions, they were rejected. The clergy voting, ayes 16, noes 7; the parishes voting, ayes 9, noes 10.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.—Col. S. L. Fremont introduced a series of resolutions which were adopted, referring the subject of the Assistant Bishops to a *Special Session* of the Convention to be held at Goldsboro, on the third Wednesday of November, with provision to insure a full attendance and

The appointment of a committee of seven laymen to ascertain what means can be raised to aid in the support of an Assistant Bishop:

Messrs. S. L. Fremont, W. B. Cox, John Wilkes, John Hughes, J. G. Martin, Thos. D. Hill and R. J. Fulgum, were appointed on this committee.

An election for the Executive Missionary Committee, resulted as follows:

Rev. J. C. Huske, Rev. R. B. Sutton and Messrs. C. T. Haigh, R. P. Buxton and C. B. Mallett.

On motion, John Wilkes, Esq., was elected Treasurer of the University of the South for North Carolina.

On motion, the Educational Committee was elected as follows: Rev. A. A. Watson and Messrs. J. G. Burr and P. K. Dickinson.

On motion John Wilkes was re-elected Treasurer of the Convention.

An election for Trustees of the University of the South, resulted in the choice of Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Hon. Thos. Ruffin and Dr. A. J. De Rossett.

The Church Building Committee was elected as follows:

Rev. W. E. Snowden, Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Rev. W. M. Marshall, Dr. T. D. Warren and Col. W. F. Martin.

Rev. Jarvis Buxton offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is highly important for the interest of the Church in this Diocese at this time in particular, that preparations be making, in order to use with effect and without delay, the Church property at Asheville for the purposes of a Theological Seminary, in connection with an Associated Mission, therefore

Resolved, That an Agent be sent abroad by the Standing Committee, in the absence of the Bishop, to solicit funds for carrying these purposes into effect, with the aid if possible of the General Domestic Committee, and that he be commended by this Convention to the Christian attentions and charities of the members and ministers of the Church.

Rev. F. W. Hilliard offered the following:

Resolved, That the Missionary Committee be instructed to consider, and report to the next annual Convention, whether there cannot be a system of itenerant missionary labor set afoot, by which all the settled clergy of the Diocese shall regularly each year make missionary journeys, by two and two, of, say a month's duration, in those regions where the church is unknown.

The report and the foregoing several resolutions were adopted.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, June 2.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock, p. m., pursuant to adjournment, Dr. Mason in the chair.

On motion, Mr. B. Hill was excused from serving on the committee of seven appointed to report to the adjourned Convention, and Dr. W. A. B. Norcum was substituted.

The committee on the state of the Church made a report which was read and received.

Mr. John Wilkes offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Standing Committee, in their report, state that there has been a colored applicant for Orders, and action upon the case postponed and refered to this Convention,

Resolved, That the sense of this Convention is that the application of colored persons for Orders shall be granted when the candidates are properly qualified.

Mr. Haughton objected on the ground that the resolution was out of order.

The chair ruled the resolution was in order.

Mr. Haughton appealed from the decision of the chair, and called for a vote by orders.

The decision of the chair was not sustained.—Ayes, clergy 10, parishes 2; noes, clergy 5, parishes 9.

The Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.—On motion of Rev. F. W. Hilliard,

Resolved, that the question of a future division of the Diocese be referred to the adjourned meeting of the Convention to be held at Goldsboro.'

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. John Wilkes,

Resolved, That the Convention of this Diocese, having received information of the bequest of the late Mrs. Chapeaud, of New York, of one thousand dollars to St. Peter's Church, Washington; one thousand to the fund for disabled clergy, and one thousand to the orphans of clergy, desire hereby to express their gratitude for so liberal and timely a bequest, and request the Secretary of the Convention to transmit to the family of the late Mrs. Chapeaud a copy of this resolution.

The following resolution was adopted by a vote of clergy 18, parishes 8:

Resolved, That a Board consisting of three clergymen and three laymen, of which the Bishop of the Diocese shall be *ex-officio* chairman, be annually elected, to whom the furtherance of the objects embodied in the resolutions relating to the interests of the colored people among us, shall be committed.

A resolution was adopted embodying a vote of thanks to Mr. John Spelman, Editor of the Newberne *Commercial*, for the satisfactory manner in which he has reported and published the proceedings of the Convention.

Adjourned till 6 o'clock, A. M., Monday.

This (Monday) morning the Convention met, and examined and approved the proceedings of the last meeting and then adjourned to meet in Goldsboro on the third Monday in November next.

From the Petersburg Index.

OUR DEAD.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. W., we are enabled to give the names of some of North Carolina's gallant dead that lie in that vicinity:

John Watkins, 42d N C T, (illegible.)
S J Wall, Co I, 56th " "
Capt J D Colbert, Co G, 25th N C. died Mar 31, 1865.
Lt L L Rankin, Co H, 49th " " " 31, "
Joseph Evans, Co F, 12th " " Feb. 6, "
J Penney, Co A, 5th " "
L Klenhardt, Co H, 49th " " —— 22, 1864.
R W Alexander, Co F, 49th " "
M Henderson, 56th " "
J P Barnes, Co B, 24th " " April 3, 1865.
Capt J B Cherry, Co F, 4th " " " 1, "
W E Camer, Co C, 34th " " " 8, "
Marion Mast, Co C, 48th " " June 11, "
J S Sims, Co A, —— " " Mar 26, "
A Wilkerson, Co A, 46th " "
J C Reaves, Co K, 34th " " Nov 19, 1864.
J L Griffin, Co G, 6th " " June 24,
T F Boyd, Co H, 57th " " Feb 10, 1865.
L Woodward, Co H, 24th " " 12, "
Alex Voss, Co F, 6th " " 26, "
W L Britton, Co K, 55th N C Cav, " March 17, 1865
S Love, 24th N C T, died Oct 2d, '65. Grave turfed and decorated with flowers.
J T Hevels, Co K, 57th N C, died March 2, '65.
F M Nelson, Co D, 1st N C Cav, died Dec 17 '64.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 1, 1866.

Mr. Jones, of Davidson, presented a petition from citizens of Davidson county relative to prosecutions for offences committed during the war, which was read and referred to the committee on State Amnesty.

Mr. Dockery, for the committee raised to consider the propriety and expediency of authorizing a sale of the Western N. C. Railroad, to any company that will guarantee to complete the same, reported an ordinance authorizing such sale. Report and ordinance ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones, of Davidson, introduced a resolution to carry into effect the ordinance of the Convention recognizing the just debts of the State, and prohibiting the payment of all public debts incurred in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. Jones, of Henderson, an ordinance legalizing certain acts of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in certain counties. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance in relation to marriages between persons of color. [Proposes to repeal the provision requiring the Clerk to take bond in such cases.] Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Ferebee, ayes 44, nays 39.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, an ordinance to secure a better government for the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on the ordinance to pay the Provisional Judges for holding Courts of Oyer and Terminer, also unfavorably on an ordinance suspending the collection of taxes.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the amended Constitution, and the question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Moore, of Wake, as a substitute for the one offered by Mebane to section 9 article 1st of the Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Moore's amendment is as follows: add to the section the words,

"Provided, nevertheless, that Courts may be established and held in cities and incorporated towns, and at the Court Houses, in which may be tried, without the intervention of grand and *petit* juries, as shall be prescribed by law, all misdemeanors except such whereof the punishment may be corporal, other than imprisonment, whenever the accused shall elect to be so tried. Provided, that in all cases where the party may be imprisoned, or fined above fifty dollars, he may appeal to any Court having jurisdiction of the case."

Messrs. McIvor, Ward, N. A. McLean, McDonald, of Moore, and McGehee addressed the Convention in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, (by leave) withdrew the amendment he had offered, and offered the following as a substitute therefor:

"But the General Assembly may establish Courts of Record to be held publicly and at stated times and places, by one or more Judges or Justices of the Peace, who may hear and determine, without any Jury, grand or *petit*, all misdemeanors, the punishment whereof is not corporal otherwise than by imprisonment, whenever the accused shall consent to be so tried."

Mr. Mebane expressed a willingness, (if permitted to do so,) to accept this amendment as a substitute for his own.

Objection was made by Mr. Boyden and others, and the question recurring on the amendment to the amendment, it was rejected—ayes 8, nays 96.

The question recurring on the amendment, the following amendment was offered by Mr. Smith of Johnston: add the words "and provided that the officers holding such Courts shall be elected by the people."

This amendment was rejected, and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Mebane, it was adopted—ayes 58, nays 48.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend the 13th section of the Declaration of Rights, by substituting the words "shall not be" for the words "ought not to be." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the seventh section was amended by inserting after the word "testimony" the words "and in all criminal prosecutions he shall be entitled to counsel for his defence."

Sundry sections of the Declaration of Rights were amended by substituting the word "shall" for the word "ought," but after some discussion relative to the propriety of this amendment, it was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, and the original language restored.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the further consideration of the amended Constitution was postponed until Monday next.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, June 2, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Moore of Wake, from the committee on Revision of the Constitution, reported a substitute for the ordinance to creat the office of Lieutenant Governor, recommending its incorporation in the amended Constitution. [The substitute retains the substantial provisions of the original ordinance.]

Mr. Brooks: An ordinance concerning widows, who have qualified as Executrix of the last wills and testaments of their husbands.

On motion of Mr. McKay of Harnett, the ordinance to pay Provisional Judges for their services in holding Courts of Oyer and Terminer was recommitted to the finance committee.

RECONSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. McDonald of Moore, the Convention proceeded to consider his resolutions, declaring what has been done, and appointing a committee to ascertain what is necessary to be done, to restore the State to the Federal Union.

On Motion of Mr. McDonald of Moore, the fourth resolution was amended by striking out the word "five" and inserting "seven."

Mr. McDdonald then moved to amend the last resolution by substituting for the words "Speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives" the words "President of the Senate and Speaker of, &c."

Pending this amendment,

Mr. Richardson said that he was opposed to any further concessions to radical fanaticism—to any further bending of the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning. North Carolina had had enough of sackcloth and ashes. She had too long held the humiliating position of a suppliant. He moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Dick requested, as a matter of courtesy, that the gentleman would withdraw the motion. The motion having been withdrawn, Mr. Dick said that the resolutions embodied the true object for which the Convention was called. It was called to restore the State to the Federal Union, and would be recreant to its duty, if it failed to accomplish this purpose or to do all in its power to effect it. We are a conquered people, and a silent acquiescence in the conditions imposed by the victors will not suffice to restore us to the position we have lost. Great questions are crowding upon us, and we must shrink from no burthen that they may impose. A dark and bloody past is behind us, and it is hard to forget it, but we must forget the past to meet the future. That future has no duty but in the path of duty. Theoretically in the Union, practically out of it, and taxed without representation, we could not remain idle spectators of the conflict raging between the President and the Congress. We cannot be neutral. We must stand by the President. Inaction will be fatal. The stern and stubborn silence of the Southern States was naturally viewed at the North as an outcropping of the rebellion.

Mr. Dick proceeded to argue that it was the duty of the government to protect itself, and to see that the spirit of secession is utterly crushed out in North Carolina as elsewhere. Characterizing secession as a fallacy, and deprecating conciliation as equally dangerous, Mr. Dick paid a high tribute to the patriotism of President Johnson, and urged the duty of sustaining him, by according to his reconstruction policy an earnest, cordial support.

In conclusion, Mr. Dick dwelt upon the impolicy of electing to Congress, or other high political positions, men who had held prominent posts in the Confederate armies. It is poor proof of loyalty that Unionism is regarded as a disgrace in North Carolina. He was willing to submit, in all events, to the Constitution of the United States, and await the great reaction against radical fanaticism that must ultimately occur.

Mr. Richardson again addressed the Convention in opposition to the resolutions. He had never been a secessionist, and was behind no one in devotion to the Union. No one accorded to the President's policy a more cordial support, but he was unwilling that North Carolina should place herself in an unworthy attitude. The State had fully complied with the requirements of the President's policy—had returned, as the prodigal, tired of transgression, to the parental mansion—had knocked at the door for admission and been rudely repulsed. No good could possibly accrue from sending a commission to Washington to consult members of Congress—to kiss the feet of Thaddeus Stevens and other political despots—to incur still further contumely and abasement. He renewed the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Harris of Rutherford.

The Convention refused to lay the resolutions on the table as follows:

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Bell, Bingham, Boyden, Brown, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Ellis, Faulkner, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harriss, of Guilford, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, McCauley, McCorkle, McKay of Harnett, McDonald, of Moore, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Moore of Chatham, Patterson, Polk, Rumley, Rush, Satterthwaite, Settle, Sloan, Smith of Anson, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Ward, Warren, Willey, Wilson.—71.

AYES.—Messrs. Brickell, Clark, Conigland, Faircloth, Ferebee, Furches, Love, of Jackson, Mebane, Norfleet, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Richardson, Russell, Spencer of Hyde, Walkup, Winburne, Winston Wright.—20.

Mr. Polk moved a reference of the resolutions to a select committee. Not agreed to.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, addressed the Convention at length in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Clark said that the only issue presented in the resolutions was whether the Convention would endorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy or indirectly that of the Radicals in Congress. The preamble to the resolutions express the "hope that the President (during the recess of the Convention,) *would be authorized by Congress* to declare the States restored to the Union." The fair, in fact, the only inference from this remarkable language is that what the President has done without the authority of Congress, he had no right to do. This, in effect, is an endorsement of the position of Stevens and Sumner, that Congress has sole control of the subject of reconstruction, and endorses the President only to the extent that his policy has received Congressional sanction.

The resolutions propose to send a committee of seven to Washington City to consult with President Johnson, his Cabinet and Congress.

We have already ascertained that our action is satisfactory to the President—that we have fully met the requirements of his policy—a policy which has received the approval of a majority of the Cabinet.

This being the case, the only object must be to consult with Congress, ignoring alike the President and his policy.

Mr. Clark here adverted to the impracticability—the absurdity of any attempt to consult Congress in an organized capacity, and asked if the Convention thought that any commission, representing North Carolina, would be admitted to the floor of either House of Congress as a co-ordinate branch of the government?

The only way in which consultation could be had with Congress would be by interviews with individual members—and upon these no Judicious action could be based.

The advocates of the resolution had indulged in elegant diction, chaste and eloquent generalities, many of which he was prepared to endorse, but they had strangely failed to speak to the subject-matter contained in the resolutions.

In conclusion, Mr. C. spoke warmly and enthusiastically in favor of the President's policy, and cautioned members of the Convention against arraying themselves, directly, or indirectly, against it by passing these resolutions. The policy of the President was based upon the Constitution, and to it alone could we look for a preservation of our rights under the Constitution in our present unhappy condition.

In this connection, he cited the declaration of President Johnson, that rebellion could exist elsewhere than under ordinances of secession, and bade the Convention beware, lest they by their action should give encouragement to the Radicals, who were seeking to subvert the Constitution.

At the instance of Mr. Conigland, Mr. Jones, of Rowan, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Convention refused to refer the resolutions to a select Committee.

The motion prevailed and the resolutions were referred.

The President appointed the following Committee, viz: Messrs. Polk, McDonald, of Moore, N. A. McLean, McGehee, Boyden, Buxton and Winston.

The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, June 4.

Mr. McGehee, for the select Committee to which was referred Mr. McDonald's resolutions declaring what has been done, and appointing a Committee to ascertain what is necessary to be done, to restore the State to the Federal Union, reported the following as a substitute therefor:

Whereas, the people of the State of North Carolina have manifested their loyalty to the general Government by promptly adopting such measures as were deemed necessary to restore their relations to that Government, to-wit: An ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession; an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina; an ordinance prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the rebellion; which said ordinances have become a part of the organic law of the State: And whereas, the relations of the State to the general Government have not yet been fully recognized; and whereas, the people of the State do ardently desire that whatever obstacles are still in the way may be removed:

Be it Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the President of this Convention to proceed to Washington and confer with the authorities of the General Government and report the results of their conference to this Convention at an early day.

Mr. Ward introdubed an ordinance to incorporate the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company. Referred to a standing committee of five, to be styled the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, an ordinance for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds issued before the year 1861.

Mr. McRae, an ordinance to enable the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company to establish a National Bank in the town of Fayetteville. Referred to the committee on Currency.

Mr. Wright, from the committee to which was referred the petition of Rev. Thos. D. Fleury for relief from pedlar's tax for the year 1865, submitted an ordinance to grant such relief, accompanied by a lengthy and humorous report, setting forth the reasons why the committee, while recommending relief in this particular instance, were opposed to its further extension.

Mr. Pearsall moved to lay the report and ordinance on the table, which was not agreed to.

The Convention proceeded to consider the amended Constitution.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend the Declaration of Rights by adding the following:

Sec. 27. All Courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Adopted.

Sec. 28. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

The consideration of those sections of Article 2nd of the Constitution, which relate to the basis of representation, was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the following section was interpolated in Article II, between sections 13 and 14, viz:

"The style of the acts and laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, as follows:"

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by adding the following section:

"Each member of the General Assembly before his taking his seat shall take an oath or affirmation that he is constitutionally qualified to take his seat."

On motion of Mr. Buxton, the amendment was amended by adding the words "to the best of his knowledge and belief."

The amendment as amended was then adopted—yeas 88, nays 11.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved to amend section 22, by striking out the words "by one-fifth of the members present." (This section as it stands requires a call for the yeas and nays in the General Assembly to be sustained by one-fifth of the members present.)

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Buxton moved to amend Sec. 24 by inserting after the word "Treasurer" the word "Comptroller." Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, this section was further amended by striking out the words "and Council of State."

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, Sec. 19 was amended by striking out the words "before the meeting of the General Assembly," and inserting the words "whenever the General Assembly is not in session." This section was further amended, on motion of Mr. Eaton, by inserting the words "of election" after the word "writs."

On motion of Mr. Furches, Sec. 2 of article III was amended by striking out the words "or above" and inserting the words "of at least."

Mr. Logan moved to amend the same section by striking out the words "five years" and inserting the words "ten years immediately preceding his election." Not agreed to; yeas 33; nays 62.

Mr. Logan moved to strike out, in the same section, the word "five" and insert "ten." Not agreed to.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, offered a substitute for article IV, except sections 3 and 4, of the Constitution, as reported to the Committee to revise the Constitution. [This amendment was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on revisal of the Constitution.]

Article IV, in relation to the Judicial Department was then passed over informally for the present.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, section 1st. of article V. was amended by striking out after the words "Almighty God" the word "or" and inserting the word "and" in its stead.

The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Important Decision of Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court—Military Commissions in Time of Peace Illegal.

The following abstract of an important decision by Judge Nelson, involving the validity of a conviction and sentence by a military commission in a case not properly within the cognizance of martial law, is condensed from the report in the Albany *Argus*:

In the Matter of James Egan, a Prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary.—The petition and return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in this case present the following facts: The prisoner is a citizen, and by occupation a farmer, in the Lexington district of the State of South Carolina, some eighty years of age, and never engaged in the military service connected with the army of the United States or of the so-called Confederate States. He has been arrested and tried before a military commission, in pursuance of orders issued at headquarters of the District of Western South Carolina, Columbia, upon a charge of murder, convicted and sentenced for life to the Albany Penitentiary. The specification in the record of the crime is the killing of a negro boy by shooting him on or about the 24th of September, 1865. The trial took place on the 20th of November, and the sentence was pronounced on the 1st of December following. The sentence is approved by the order of Brevet Major General A. Ames, and also of Major General D. E. Sickles. The only paper of evidence before us, on the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is the record or order of committal in the hands of General Pilsbury, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, which contains the above facts.

It will be observed that this trial before the military commission took place some seven months after the termination of hostilities and the surrender of the rebel army to the authorities of the United States; and, further, that the offence is one which, according to our constitutional system of government, is cognizable by the judicial authorities of the State and not of the Federal government. And, also, that the trial was not under the rules and articles of war as established by the United States, in Congress assembled, as these are limited to the government of the land or naval forces of the United States, and of the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger. The trial must have been had under what is known and denominated "martial law," and the question in the case is whether or not this conviction and punishment can be upheld by reason of that authority. All respectable writers and publicists agree in the definition of martial law—that is, it is neither more nor less than the will of the General who commands the army. * * * Martial law is regulated by no known or established system or code of laws, as it is over and above all of them. The commander is the legislator, judge and executioner. His order to the Provost Marshal is the beginning and the end of the trial and condemnation of the accused.

There may be a hearing, or not, at his will. If permitted, it may be before a drum-head court-martial, or the more formal board of a military commission; or both forms may be dispensed with, and the trial and condemnation equally legal, though not equally humane and judicious. * This being the nature and extraordinary character of martial law, which, as observed by Sir Matthew Hale, is not law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law, all the authorities agree that it can be even indulged only in cases of necessity; and when the necessity ceases, martial law ceases.

* * * This necessity must be shown affirmatively by the party assuming to exercise this extraordinary and irregular power over the lives, liberty and property of the citizen whenever called in question. * * * * * * applying these principles to the case in hand, we think the record fails to show any power on the part of the military officer over the alleged crime therein stated, or jurisdiction of the military commission appointed by him to try the accused. No necessity for the exercise of this anomalous power is shown. For aught that appears, the civil local courts of the State of South Carolina were in the full exercise of their judicial functions at the time of this trial, as restored by the suppression of the rebellion some seven months previously, and by the revival of the laws and re-organization of the State governments in obedience to, and in conformity with, its constitutional duties to the Federal Union. Indeed, long previous to this a Provisional Governor had been appointed by the President, who is Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, (and whose will under martial law constituted the only rule of action,) for the special purpose of changing the existing state of things and restoring civil government over the people. In pursuance of this appointment a new Constitution had been formed, a Governor and Legislature elected under it, and the State in the full enjoyment, or entitled to the full enjoyment, of all her Constitutional rights and privileges. The Constitution and laws of the Union were thereby acknowledged and obeyed, and were as authoritative and binding over the people of the State as in any other portion of the country. Indeed, the moment the rebellion was suppressed, and the Government growing out subverted, the ancient possession, authority and laws resumed their accustomed sway, subject only to the new reorganization or the appointment of the proper officers to give them operation and effect. This reorganization and appointment of the public functionaries which was under the superintendance and direction of the President, as commande-in-chief of the army and navy of the country, who, as such, had previously governed the people of the State, from imperative necessity, by force of martial law, had already taken place, and the necessity no longer exisited. We have not deemed it necessary, if proper, to look into the merits of the offence, charged against the prisoner, although it is insisted that it occurred in self-defence and in resisting a violent assault upon himself. Let the prisoner be discharged.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday June 1.

The Jaurez Minister Inglesian writes that he has determined to ask Santa Anna to call a National Convention.

The Supreme Court refuses appeals in the case of Confederate notes, reaffirming their invalidity.

The Custom-house is closed in memory of Gen. Scott, and business is suspended.

Chief-of-Police Adams returned to his office to-day.

At a large sale of the Batture property to-day, enormous prices were paid, and the bidding was very spirited. It is the general opinion that the growth and prosperity of New Orleans far exceeds all expectation.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe—Warlike Preparations Continues—Markets, &c.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6, 1866.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the evening of the 26th of May, has arrived.

The cotton market was firmer, but prices unchanged.—Sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs were inactive.

LONDON, May 26th, P. M.

Consuls closed at 87 @ 87¼ for money; Five-twenties, 65¼ @ 65¾; Erie shares, 41¾ @ 42¼; Illinois Central, 76 @ 76¾.

There was a general improvement in the Stock Exchange.

Warlike preparations continue.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HALIFAX, June 6th, 1866—M.

The Africa's advices via Queenstown, are up to the 27th May.

Three of the European neutral powers have addressed identical notes to Berlin, Vienna, Florence and Frankfort, inviting a conference. It is believed all the powers will assent to the proposition, but a reply from Austria had not been received.

Warlike preparations continue.

The news from the Continent is unchanged.

Kossuth was acting in concert with the Italians, and endeavoring to excite the Hungarians to revolution.

The large arrival of specie from America had caused a better feeling, and a reaction had set in on the London 'change.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Further Foreign News by the Africa.

NEW YORK, June 6—P. M.

The Austrian consent to the European Congress has not yet been given.

Reports are current at Prague that Prussian troops are advancing on the frontier.

Kossuth is concerting action with Italy and is endeavoring to raise a revolution in Hungary.

The Paris Bourse closed buoyant.

Lord Cowley has been summoned from Paris to London for consultation.

It is expected that the Congress of the European powers will assemble on the 5th or 10th of June.

The London *Times* says that the result of the conference will in no event affect the position of England.

It is stated that the Prussian-Italian treaty names May the 28th for the commencement of hostilities.

Entrenchments near Vienna had been commenced.

It is reported that an Italian patrol had appeared on the frontier of Caffaro and took away half the bridge on the Italian side of the river.

Garibaldi is reported to have left Caprera on the 23d of May, for the Adriatic coast.

The Financial and Commercial affairs of England show great depression. The pressure for money indicates that the crisis is not yet over. The *Times* suggests the issue of interest bearing notes to relieve the pressure.

Among the late suspensions is W. K. Coulrough, an American cotton dealer. His liabilities are one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The Spanish Foreign Minister referred in Cortz to the remarks in the English parliament made about the bombardment of Valparaiso, and stated that Spain would continue to act vigorously if the South American republic continued the war.

Cotton was declining at Bombay. Six hundred and twenty Coolies were burned on an Italian ship during a revolt.

The ship Hero, from New Orleans, arrived at Bremen on the 22nd ult.

Nine hundred bales of cotton were landed on the quay at Liverpool from the ship J. L. Bogart from Apalachicola, damaged by fire.

Fenian Excitement Subsiding.

TORONTO, C. W., June 6—M.

The news from all quarters up to noon to-day report all quiet and the excitement subsiding.

From Washington—Fenians Ordered to be Arrested, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 6, 1866.

By direction of the President, Mr. Speed, Attorney General, has issued a circular to the District Attornies and Marshals instructing them to cause the arrest of all the prominent leaders or conspicuous persons called Fenians, who are or may be guilty of a violation of the neutrality laws.

The Fenian prisoners at Buffalo have been released by order of the Government,—the men on their own recognizance, and the officrs in bonds of five hundred dollars bail, all to appear at Canadaigua when required, and to subscribe that they will not take up arms.

Official advices have been received which have no doubt that a large body of Fenians still threaten Canada.

There is great alarm in Montreal, causing a monotary panic and a run on the Savings banks. Gold is at a high premium.

U. S. Court—The Case of Mr. Davis.

RICHMOND, June 6.

In the case of Jefferson Davis, the District Attorney said, Mr. Davis was not in the custody of the Court but a prisoner of State. The Attorney General, Mr. Speed, could not be present, he therefore moved the Court adjourn until October next.

Mr. Brady said that his client wanted a speedy trial and he waved all forms, but he knew they could not control the action of the Attorney General.

Judge Underwood said that Chief Justice Chase expected to preside and had named October as convenient, and, as Attorney General Speed could not be here now, he granted the motion of the District Attorney, and advised the counsel of Mr. Davis to make application to the President for relief, as all power was vested in him, and the Court adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.

Charles O'Conner, senior counsel for Mr. Davis, had an interview this forenoon with the President and Attorney General Speed in reference to the case of the prisoner.

It is understood at the State Department that a contract has been made by the French Government with the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company to transport the first detachment of French troops from Mexico to France in October next. Marshal Bazaine accompanies this detachment.

The President has issued a proclamation for the purpose of maintaining the public peace and national honor. He warns all good citizens from aiding or abetting unlawful expeditions of those evil disposed persons against a nation with whom the Government is at peace. He authorizes all Magistrates and other officers of the United States to exert their authority to defeat unlawful proceedings and bring to justice the offenders.

Gen. Meade has also authorized the use of the military force to prevent the carrying out of the expedition inaugurated by the Fenians.

The President has pardoned one hundred and sixty-one criminals, and the number of political pardons has reached twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-one.

The Cholera at New York Quarantine, &c.

NEW YORK, June 6—P. M.

The cholera still prevails at quarantine. Six new cases and five deaths occurred yesterday. Eighty-seven cases are still under treatment,

Gen. Hooker has issued orders to intercept all Fenians. Several hundred were caught at Highgate, in the vicinity of St. Albans. They were without a commander and seemed to be about to invade Canada on their own hook. They were poorly armed and dependent upon the citizens for food.

Alexander Murrill, by Lexington, won the Derby stake at the Patterson races yesterday. Stated time two minutes and fifty-nine seconds.

Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, June 6—P. M.

Cotton closed at 38 @ 40 cents. Sales to-day of 1,500 bales. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Molasses dull.—Gold 144.

The Steamships Allepo and City of Cork took out $2,025,000 in gold. The Cuba from Boston took out $1,620,000.

The Steamship Monterey, from New Orleans, has arrived here.

The Circuit Court of the United States commenced its term in the Courthouse in this city yesterday, his Honor Judge Brooks presiding.—Marshal Ooodloe is in attendance assisted by his Deputy, John R. Harrison, Esq. This term of Court will be a brief one, as we learn no grand jury has been summoned. There will be another term in the fall for the present year.

Raleigh Standard.

PEACE INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of Peace Institute, held in this city on the 4th inst., in obedience to a previous call, a majority of the Stockholders being present, in person or by proxy, Rev. J. M. Atkinson was called to the Chair, and T. McGee appointed Secretary.

The question as to the propriety of attempting at present to raise funds, for the completion of the building, having arisen, a discussion ensued, during which a large majority of the Stockholders expressed themselves in favor of completing the building at as early a day as possible, and taking such steps as may be necessary to effect that object. Whereupon, on motion, Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. W. R. Miller and Thaddeus McGee were appointed a Committee to prepare a general plan to raise the necessary funds, and to report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held at the office of Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, on Tuesday, June 12th, at five o'clock, P. M. The absent Stockholders are requested to be present in person or by proxy.

J. M. ATKINSON, Pres.

T. McGEE, Secretary.

DIED.

Of "Phthisic Pulmonalis," on the 25th of May, in New Hanover county, at the residence of Dr. J. B. Seavy, Dr. JOHN BLACK, in the 36th year of his age.

The deceased was a son of the late Col. John Black, of Cumberland county. He was a man of superior natural endowments, and had attained a high rank in his profession. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

It will be a comfort to his numerous friends and relatives to learn that, during his painful and somewhat protracted illness, he had every attention bestowed on him that devoted kindness and eminent medical skill could suggest.

In New York City, June 1st, 1866, MINERVA GRAHAM, wife of John A. Baker, Esq., and fourth daughter of the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood.

At sea, March 31st, 6 P. M., on board Schr. Ann & Susan, (of Pneumonia,) Capt. GEO. D. WALKER, of Wilmington, N. C., son of the late Major John Walker, aged 38 years. He was buried at sea, off Abaco Light House.

The Ann & Susan was bound from New York to Mobile.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	30	@	00
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	10 00	@	15 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	12 00	@	20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,			
2nd hand	2 75	@	4 00
New	3 50	@	5 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	20	@	25
Adamantine	23	@	28
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	40	@	45
Laguayra	35	@	38
Rio	24	@	28
St. Domingo	26	@	28
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g.	28	@	30
Strict Mid'g.	30	@	31
Good Mid'g	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yard	30	@	31
Dundee	28	@	30
Rope, ₱ lb	20	@	21
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 30	@	1 35
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	18	@	20
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb.	2 50	@	0 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	00	@	50
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	00 00
Mac'l, No. 1.	00 00	@	20 00
Mac'l, No. 2.	18 00	@	19 00
Mac'l, No. 3.	15 00	@	17 00
Her'gs, East.	5 00	@	8 50
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	8	@	9
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			
Family	11 00	@	14 00
Superfine	9 00	@	10 00
Fine	8 00	@	8 50
GLUE, ₱ lb.	18	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	35	@	40
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	110 00	@	112 50
LAND PLASTER,			
₱ ton	18 00		
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 00	@	1 15
Oats	62½	@	70
Peas, Cow	1 00	@	1 05
Rice, rough	0 00	@	2 00
Rice, E. I., ₱ lb	10	@	11
Carolina	14	@	16
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	4½	@	5
Dry	10	@	15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20	@	1 25
North River	0 95	@	1 15
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd.	9	@	11
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	0	@	00
Swede	11	@	12
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
from store	2 00	@	2 25
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River,)			
Flr Boards	00 00	@	25 00
Wide do	00 00	@	21 00
Scantling	20 00	@	21 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 50	@	5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba	48	@	55
Sugar house	45	@	47½
Syrup	65	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱			
280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	5 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	1 55
Tar, in order	1 75	@	2 00
Pitch, do	2 50	@	3 00
Rosin, pale	7 00	@	7 25
do No. 1	5 00	@	7 75
do No. 2	2 50	@	3 00
do No. 3	2 00	@	2 10
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	54	@	56
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	00	@	7½
Wrought	00	@	00
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 25	@	1 50
Machinery	2 00	@	2 50
PEA NUTS,			
₱ bushel	1 50	@	2 25
POTATOES, ₱ bush.,			
Sweet	1 50	@	1 75
Irish, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	18	@	19
Middlings	18	@	00
Shoulders	17	@	00
Hog round	17	@	17½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	18	@	18½
Shoulders	15½	@	16
Lard	19	@	20
Butter	45	@	50
Cheese	23	@	24
PORK, Northern, ₱ lb.,			
City Mess	34 00	@	00 00
Thin "	32 00	@	00 00
Prime "	30 00	@	31 00
Prime,	25 00	@	26 00
Rump	25 00	@	26 00
SALT,			
Alum, ₱ bush.	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground,			
cargo	1 50	@	1 75
from store	2 00	@	2 50
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	14	@	00
Porto Rico	15	@	16
C	16	@	16½
B	17	@	00
A	18	@	00
Crushed	19	@	20
Soap, ₱ lb.	10	@	15
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	2 25	@	2 75
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl.	30 00	@	35 00
R. O. hhd.	40 00	@	50 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	17 00	@	18 00
Mill, prime	12 00	@	14 00
Mill Fair	10 00	@	11 00
Mill, inferior to			
ordinary	5 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, ₱ lb.	12	@	13
TOBACCO, ₱ lb.,			
Navy	25	@	35
Medium	30	@	40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, June 6, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—There was some dullness in the market for this article during the early part of the week, and prices were fluctuating up to the close of Saturday's transactions. On Monday, however, there was more enquiry from buyers, and the market opened at $5 for new virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.—at which figures it has since ruled firm. The arrivals have been rather better for the week just ended, and the sales foot up 1,719 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	117	$5 25	$3 25	$1 62½
Friday	378.	5 00@5 25	3 00@3 25	1 50@1 62½
Saturday	100	4 75@5 00	3 00	1 50
Monday	191	5 00	3 00	1 50
Tuesday	650	5 00	3 00	1 50
Wednesday	283	5 00	3 00	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market has continued in an unsettled condition, and prices have fluctuated from 54 to 57 cents ₱ gallon for white, according to quality and condition of packages. The transactions have been light, being restricted by the want of shipping facilities, and buyers have shown little disposition to purchase. A few parcels have changed hands on private terms, but believed to be within the range of quotations below. The sales are as follows:

Thursday	17 bbls. at	55	cts	₱ gallon for white.	
Saturday	20	"	55	"	"
Do	34	"	54	"	"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 1, 1866.

Edgecombe County.

We are pleased to state from our observations and inquiries during a recent business visit to our old home, that affairs in Edgecombe county are fully as favorable as could be expected. At no point we have visited since the termination of the war, is there such visible evidences of the determination of the people to accept the situation of affairs and by industry and an honest performance of all their duties as citizens to restore the former prosperity of their county and rebuild their own fallen fortunes. On every hand, plantations that have to some extent lain idle during the last few years, give certain indication of intelligent and systematic labor, and, while probably there is an absence of the old-time vigor and activity, it will be compensated by the more urgent necessities of employer and employe.

We were told by an experienced planter that there had never been so many acres of cotton planted to the hand in Edgecombe as has been done the present Spring, but he did not think there was at work in the field the number formerly employed, and from our inquiries we were led to believe that both of these opinions were correct. The hands now employed are, however, of a better class than formerly, and will be better able to comply with the apparent increased demand upon them. Formerly all slaves who were able to earn their bread, were sent to the field, but now only such as will at least perform an average days work are employed for the purpose of cultivating cotton. And we are lead to belive that a larger force is employed in its cultivation than is supposed by many of the citizens of the county, on account of a marked difference in the system of farming, consequent upon the change of the status of the negro.

There are few if any of the leading planters who are working as many hands as they formerly did, and this leading feature is calculated to deceive as to the quantity of acres planted and the number of laborers engaged. On the other hand, but few of the farmers who formerly owned no slaves, or but a very limited number, who have not materially increased their laboring force, while not a few freedmen are cultivating small places upon their own account.

As a general rule there is but little complaint in regard to labor. The freedmen, in this county, are working with much industry, which makes the citizens hopeful of their being contented and happy laborers under their changed condition. This is owing doubtless to former good training and present proper management on the part of the employers, and a sensible and equitable influence exerted by Capt. Cox, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who seems to give satisfaction to all classes by the honest administration of his delicate duties. The freedmen also, in that section, are free from the poisonous influences of Radical preachers, who in other portions of the State are sowing the seeds of discord and ruin in the hearts of the negro.

The largest cotton crop ever raised in Edgecombe was twenty-two thousand bales. The calculations of those who are competent to judge and have had the opportunity of forming a correct opinion, estimate the present crop, with an ordinary season, from eleven to fifteen thousand bales. The cotton is now small, owing to the extraordinary cold season, but the stand throughout the county is very good, and the weed looks healthy.

We noticed with pleasure one fact which speaks volumes for the individuals themselves and a county which was among the first and most unanimous in support of the late war. It is the avidity with which so many of the gallant sons of Edgecombe have thrown aside their armor, which they buckled on at the call of their country, and gone to work. We found many battle-scarred heroes laboring with a zeal and enthusiasm second only to that which they exhibited at the beginning of the war, in the unexciting and arduous duties made necessary by its adverse close. Many brave soldiers of this county have reversed the example of Cincinnatus—noble men, whose faded and weather-stained attire yet bear the marks of military rank heroically won, or are the proud possessors of badges of honor obtained by the exhibition of gallantry unsurpassed in history, have exchanged "the pomp and circumstance" of war for the unpretending labors of the farm, literally turning the sword and bayonet into the ploughshare and pruning-hook—emulating in the quiet industry at home their imposing deeds on the battle-field. May the victories of peace prove more profitable than those of war.

Home Matters.

In spite of all the drawbacks persistently inflicted upon the South by the politicians at Washington, and the partial paralysis fastened upon all branches of industry by the political uncertainty which surrounds us, we are glad to see so many evidences of permanent prosperity in our city.

The very great stringency in the money market has prevented the erection of many buildings, and as yet no movement has been made to improve the beautiful square left almost houseless by the late terrible fire. The want of money, or perhaps its more profitable employment in mercantile transactions and the exorbitant demands of the tax-gatherer, has made it impossible to enter upon any extensive improvements—high as rents are and great as the demand for buildings of all kinds has been and still is. These visible evidences of improvement are the sure concomitants of honest industry and intelligent attention to business, and will doubtless follow close upon the relief hopefully anticipated from the coming crop.

We have never seen a community that has so entirely lost all interest in national politics and devoting itself to the work of rebuilding the moral and commercial interests of the city. Politics is entirely absorbed by business; remunerative labors leave no time for useless and unprofitable lamentations over the want of representation or the denial of Constitutional rights. While our people are unanimous, or nearly so, in their political feelings, and will continue to utter their earnest, if unavailing, protest against the gradual encroachments of the Radical majority which controls Congress, and cheer the President and the gallant minority which sustains him, by words of kindly approval, they are determined to strengthen their hands more by a conscientious discharge of their duties, and by a cheerful compliance with all legal obligations devolving upon them, than by useless and perhaps hurtful agitations.

Political rights deferred and involved in uncertainty, rest like a terrible incubus upon the industry of our people. Our national troubles, of course, affect us, in common with the whole South; but the conviction comes to cheer us through it all, that despite the destructive arts of the demagogue and the mad ambition of the politician, the nationality has yet much vitality, and under the soothing ministrations of the President, all will yet be well.

So far as our representatives in Congress are concerned, their admission would be useless in the reconciliation now necessary to restore the government to its former prosperity. We have long thought that commerce would do more for us in practical reconstruction than political agitation or legislation, and that the captains of our seven steamers, which ply between this port and the North are worth more in the interests of substantial reconciliation and permanent peace than ten times their number of Congressmen, and that the future prosperity of the country is much more involved in the discussions and decision of such conventions as our Railroad officials held in Richmond last month, than in the deliberations of a body busy in the interests of party ascendency and individual benefit.

We sincerely trust that the policy adopted by our people will continue. Close attention to business and an honest performance of our duties, despite the adverse political circumstances under which we labor, will insure the prosperity of our city. Cargoes of merchandize will come and go; our trade will not languish; and the large number of new residents will find with us prosperous and contented homes. After all we have suffered and hoped, we should look to the happiness of our people at home, while our political destiny is being shaped by those who can and we hope will act for our good and the general weal of the whole country. Let us be brought to feel this, and act up to it, and our future will be such as will be a source of hearty congratulation to all.

The following business letter was received by us on yesterday, and we publish it mainly for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers who may be engaged in farming, to the suggestions therein contained. Our columns are always open to communications on agriculture, and we would be glad to receive contributions from any one in regard to crops, method of cultivation, system of labor, &c., as an interchange of opinions on such matters would no doubt prove mutually beneficial. The climate and soil of North Carolina are unsurpassed by any other State, and although our "political" condition is not such as we could wish, still it is far better to stay at home and cultivate "our farms," than emigrate to almost unknown countries. We trust that our friend will fet us hear from him often. The letter is dated

NEAR MOUNT AIRY, N. C.,
May 28, 1866.

MESSRS. ENGELHARD & PRICE—

Gents: Enclosed find $3, for which add the name of ———, as a subscriber to the Weekly *Journal*, at this office. The *Journal*, although published on Thursday, is not received here until the Tuesday night following. We have a tri-weekly mail from High Point on the North Carolina Railroad. Can it be remedied?

The farmers and business men of the State want a *State* paper in the fullest sense of the word—one that evinces an interest in everything calculated to develope the resources of the State, and to improve the condition of her finances. The farming interest receives but little attention from the papers of the State, yet it is of vital importance. We have neither commerce nor manufactures, nor will have for years to come. The improvement of our soil—naturally fertile, but by improper cultivation much exhausted—the introduction of labor saving implements, and the arranging of a *system* of labor—for it is now chaos—should engage the attention of our people. Suppose you devote a column or two of the *Journal* to *Agriculture*, and invite an interchange of views among the farmers of the State. Let Stevens, Sumner & Co., go to —— *Jericho*; and as Gen. Early says, it will not do to go to *Mexico*, let *us* stay here in the Old North State, around which there are so many hallowed recollections, and make our fields greener, our gardens sweeter, our cottages prettier, hoping and believing that God will smile upon us and turn away the wrath of our enemies.

Yours, J. C. N.

Woman's Tribute to the Martyrs of a Lost Cause.

Our Richmond exchanges are filled with the tribute paid by the citizens of that city on the 31st ult., under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association, to the martyrs of the Lost Cause. The business of the city was entirely suspended and the people thronged to the Cemetery, and twenty thousand hands were busy in decorating with flowers half as many graves, the resting places of noble soldiers from every State of the late Confederacy.

The Richmond *Times* says that the strange medley of processions was one of the most striking features of the day. A company of bronzed and noble looking men would file through the gates of the Cemetery, warrior heroes who followed Johnston, Lee and Jackson when they drove back the armies of McDowell, Butler, McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker, defeated, shattered and demoralized. Close upon their heels would follow a procession of little girls, looking as lovely, with their garlands, as if they had been sent from the gates of Paradise to strew flowers upon the graves of our noble dead. Then, with all the incomparable beauty, loveliness and grace of early womanhood, would enter hundreds of those noble women of Richmond, whose tender hands and kind hearts for four long years were never weary of ministering to the wants of those whose graves countless thousands had assembled to honor. At every turn were encountered familiar faces, from their constant, sleepless and noble attention to the sick and wounded of the Army of Northern Virginia during the four long years of its transcendant and incomparable deeds of wonderful valor.

The old and young, the rich and the poor, formed one great Republic of Sorrow amid the graves of the honored soldiers. And the assurance given by the papers that, although, this tribute to the noble dead was from the people of a Virginia city, the dead from all the Confederate States were the recipients of precisely the same marks of veneration and respect, is unneccessary, for there is scarcely an humble and bereaved mother, daughter, or heart-broken maiden from the Rio Grande to the Susquehanna, who has not among the tear-stained and treasured relics of the dead Confederate soldier, some homely yet graceful tribute to the humanity and tender sympathies of the women of Richmond. Virginia, it would seem, needed to be tried in the fiery crucible of a terrible civil war, to show that he daughters are as gentle, humane and angelic, as her sons are brave, generous and chivalric.

The *Whig* thus speaks of the scene:

"In surveying the graves, all freshened, restored and decorated, not only with flowers, but still more with the living forms of the young and beautiful, who flitted from grave to grave like ministering angels, one was ready to exclaim—"O Grave! where is thy victory? O Death! where is thy sting?"

Yesterday the living were forgotten, and the dead alone remembered and honored. Standing in that "eternal camping-ground," where "kingly Death holds his pale court," and where thousands of young and manly forms, liberated from "the oppressor's wrong," lie "free among the dead," we could but feel, as we looked upon each separate grave and thought of its tenant—

"Death makes no conquest of this conqueror,
For now he lives in fame, though not in life."

A Pittsburger, who has in his possession the cork leg captured from Santa Anna in the Mexican war, is said to have decided to return it to the old soldier.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE STATE.

Past and Present.

We are under obligations to Gov. D. L. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, for the following interesting statement of the newspapers of the State, which has been kindly furnished to him by Mr. J. B. Neathery. It is earnestly desired that if any mistakes have occurred or omissions been made, they will be corrected:

In May, 1861, the following newspapers, &c., were in existence in this State, viz:

North Carolina Standard, W. W. Holden, Editor and Proprietor. Weekly and Semi-weekly. Union. Suspended three weeks in September, 1863, in consequence of the destruction of office by a party of soldiers who were passing through the city. Also suspended for two months in the Spring of 1864, in consequence of the passage of the act suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Also suspended for three days on the arrival of Gen. Sherman's army in Raleigh.

Raleigh Register, John W. Syme, Editor and Proprietor. Weekly and Semi-weekly. Union. Removed to Petersburg, Va., in September, 1863, where it was changed to a Daily and published till about January, 1865. Mr. Syme died in 1865.

The Fayetteville Observer, Edward J. Hale & Sons, Editors and Proprietors. Weekly and Semi-weekly. Published without intermission until the appearance of Gen. Sherman's army, by whom the office was entirely destroyed.

The Progress, at Newbern, by John L. Pennington—Daily and Weekly. On the fall of Newbern, the Editor, who had been for a year in the Confederate service, as a Lieutenant in Co. I, 10th N. C. Troops, (Artillery), Col. J. A. Bradford, came away with our army. Shortly thereafter, (in Spring of 1862,) he resigned and purchased the material on which the Ad Valorem Banner had been published, and resumed the publication of the Progress in Raleigh on the 11th of November, 1862. Suspended one day on appearance of Sherman's forces.

Journal, Wilmington, by Fulton & Price—Daily and Weekly. Secession. Published till the fall of Wilmington, in 1865, without change of proprietors. The Weekly Journal was established in 1844. The Daily in 1851—being the oldest daily in the State. The publication of these papers were resumed shortly after the fall of Wilmington, by their old proprietors.

Democratic Press at Raleigh, by Whitaker & Avent—Semi-weekly and Weekly. Sold to John Spelman in November, 1860, and name changed to State Journal. This paper was made a daily in the fall of 1862. Mobbed by a party of friends of W. W. Holden on the morning of the 24th September, 1863. Resumed publication as soon as the type could be arranged, and continued till February, 1864, when it passed into the hands of A. M. Gorman & Co., and the name changed to the Confederate, and edited by Col. D. K. McRae. Was published till three days before the appearance of Sherman's forces. The material of this office (all of which had not been removed) was destroyed on the second day after the occupation of Raleigh, by order of Gen. Slocum. This paper was the organ of he Confederate Government in North Carolina.

The Conservative was commenced on the 20th of April, 1864, by J. D. Hyman & Co., and in September, 1864, passed into the hands of of J. B. Neathery & Co., by whom it was published, daily and weekly, till three days before Sherman's appearance. On the second day after the occupation, by order of Gen. Slocum, the office was entirely destroyed,—the presses broken, (except a small one which was seized by Gen. Slocum and carried away from Raleigh by him, after the surrender of Gen. Johnston,) the types scattered through the streets, and a portion of them melted; stands, stones, &c., smashed, and the blank paper on hand burned. Organ of Gov. Vance's administration.

Biblical Recorder, J. J. James, Raleigh, Weekly, Baptist.

Christian Advocate, R. T. Heflin, Raleigh, Weekly, Methodist. A portion of the type, &c., (all that could be found) were mixed up by the same party which destroyed the Confederate and Conservative.

The Presbyterian, Fayetteville, ——, Weekly, Presbyterian.

The Church Intelligencer, Raleigh, Fred. Fitzgerald, Episcopal, removed to Charlotte.

The North Carolinian, Weekly, Fayetteville, Secession, P. J. Sinclair. Removed to Wilmington about last of 1864, made a daily. Suspended a short time on fall of that place and afterwards sold to T. M. Cock, who changed the name to The Herald, which has been suspended for some time.

Warrenton News, W. A. Walsh, Secession, Weekly. Suspended in 1861.

Mountain Enterprise, Marion, Abernathy & Poe, Weekly.

Charlotte Whig, Union, T. J. Holton, Weekly. Mr. Holton died.

Western Democrat, Union, W. J. Yates, Weekly. Published without intermission.

Charlotte Bulletin, Daily. Catawba Journal, Weekly, Secession, E. H. Britton.

Watchman, Salisbury, J. J. Bruner, Union, Weekly.

Banner,* Salisbury, John Spelman, Secession, Weekly.

Wilson Ledger,* Wilson, John C. Gorman, Secession, Weekly.

Southerner, Tarboro, Geo. Howard, Sr., Secession, Weekly.

American Advocate,* Kinston, W. Dunn, Union, Weekly.

Dispatch,* Washington, R. F. Granger, Union, Weekly.

American Eagle,* Louisburg, W. H. Pleasant, Union, Weekly.

Leisure Hour,* Oxford, T. B. Kingsbury, Literary, Weekly.

Recorder, Hillsboro, D. Heartt, Union, Weekly.

Plaindealer,* Hillsboro, T. L. Cooley, Secession, Weekly.

Reporter,* High Point, J. H. Moore, Union, Weekly.

Press, Salem, L. V. Blum, Union, Weekly.

Sentinel, Winston, J. W. Alspaugh, Secession, Weekly.

Enquirer,* Rutherfordton, L. P. Erwin, Union, Weekly.

Message, Greensboro, Mrs. F. M. Bumpass, Methodist, Weekly.

Deaf Mute Casket, Raleigh, W. J. Palmer, Literary, Monthly.

Argus, Wadesboro, F. Darley, Union, Weekly.

Gazette,* Concord, John W. Gorman, Union, Weekly.

Observer,* Franklin, L. W. Siler, (?) Union, Weekly.

News, Ashville, T. W. Atkin, (?) Union, Weekly.

American, Statesville, E. B. Drake, Secession, Weekly.

Patriot, Greensboro, Sherwood & Long, Union, Weekly.

Times,* Greensboro, Ogburn, Cole & Albright, Literary, Weekly.

Educational Journal,* Greensboro, J. D. Campbell, Literary, Monthly.

University Magazine,* Chapel Hill, Corps of Editors, Literary, Monthly.

Chronicle, Milton, C. N. B. Evans, Secession, Monthly.

Roanoke Crescent, Plymouth, E. B. Goelet, Weekly.

Pioneer,* Elizabeth City, L. D. Starke, Secession, Weekly.

North State Whig,* Elizabeth City, Bagley & Hinton, Union, Weekly.

Mountain Eagle, Shelby, Ross, Union, Weekly.

Family Visitor,* Gatesville, Rev. Mr. Hunter, Literary, Weekly.

Advalorem Banner,* Raleigh, F. I. Wilson, Union, Weekly.

Spirit of the Age,* Raleigh, A. M. Gorman, Temperance, Weekly.

Primitive Baptist,* Raleigh, B. Temple, Baptist, Semi-Monthly.

Mercury,* Tarboro, Wm. B. Smith, Literary and Agricultural, Weekly.

Citizen,* Murfreesboro, Chas. Henry Foster, Union, Weekly.

Edenton Express,* Edenton, C. G. Davenport, Union, Weekly.

Tribune,* Goldsboro, T. Loring, Secession, Weekly.

Rough Notes,* Goldsboro, J. J. Lawrence, Secession, Daily and Weekly.

Times,* Hendersonville, W. L. Love, Secession, Weekly.

(*) Those marked with a star ceased during the war.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS NOW PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Standard, Tri-Weekly and Weekly, W. W. Holden & Son, Raleigh.

Sentinel, Daily, Semi-Weekly & Weekly, Pell & Gales, Raleigh.

Progress, Daily and Weekly, Orr & Guthrie, Raleigh.

Field and Fireside, Weekly, W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh.

Rural Journal, Monthly, W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh.

The Keystone, Monthly, W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh.

Biblical Recorder, Weekly, J. D. Hufham, Raleigh.

Deaf Mute Casket, Monthly, W. J. Palmer, Raleigh.

Enterprise, Weekly, L. Branson, Raleigh.

Journal, Daily and Weekly, Engelhard & Price, Wilmington.

Dispatch, Daily and Weekly, J. D. Barry, Wilmington.

News*, Daily and Weekly, S. D. Pool, Goldsboro'.

Times, Daily and Weekly, W. I. Vestal, Newbern.

Commercial, Daily and Weekly, John Spelman, Newbern.

Times, Daily and Weekly, Waring & Herron, Charlotte.

Western Democrat, Weekly, W. J. Yates, Charlotte.

Church Intelligencer, Weekly, Hubbard & Everhart, Charlotte.

Union Banner, Daily and Weekly, J. J. Stewart, Salisbury.

Old North State, Daily and Weekly, Hanes & Hampton, Salisbury.

News, Weekly, Benj. Robinson, Fayetteville.

Presbyterian, Weekly, Fuller & McKay, Fayetteville,

Argus, Weekly, F. Darley, Wadesboro'.

Southerner, Weekly, Pender & McNair, Tarboro'.

Recorder, Weekly, D. Heartt, Hillsboro'.

North Carolinian, Semi-Weekly, Hearn & Dunham, Wilson.

The State, Semi-Weekly, T. J. Garner, Weldon,

American Eagle, Weekly, Pleasants & Nuby, Louisburg.

Winston Sentinel, Weekly, J. W. Alspaugh, Winston.

Press, Weekly, L. V. Blum, Salem.

American, Weekly, E. B. Drake & Co., Statesville.

News, Weekly, S. M. Israel, Asheville,

Star, Weekly, Carpenter & Logan, Rutherfork.

Expositor, Weekly, A. S. Williams, Williamston.

*Suspended temporarily on account of entire destruction of press and material by fire.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

TUESDAY, May 29th, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Skinner of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Mebane introduced a resolution to grant the use of the Hall of the House of Commons to the Young Mens' Christian Association of Raleigh, on the evening of the 31st inst. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Pearsall, a resolution for the relief of the people by suspending the collection of taxes.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Davidson, a resolution in relation to salaries and fees, introduced on yesterday, was taken up and adopted.

Pursuant to this resolution, the President appointed the following committee, viz: Messrs. Jones of Davidson, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Gahagan and Bingham.

Mr. Dockery introduced a resolution to raise a committee of five to enquire into the expediency of selling the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company to any Company that will contract to build the same to Cleaveland, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Love, the rule was suspended and the resolution was amended by increasing the number of the proposed committee to seven.

The resolution was further amended, on motion of Mr. Patterson, by inserting after the word "Cleaveland," the words "or such other point in Tennessee as may be deemed expedient."

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted, as amended, and the President appointed the following Committee, viz:

Messrs. Dockery, Patterson, Caldwell, of Burke, Eaton, Brown, Ferebee and Buxton.

Mr. McIvor, from the Committee on Magistrates, reported "an ordinance to appoint Magistrates and limit the number of the same."

Mr. Garland, for a minority of said committee, reported an ordinance of like title, providing for the election of magistrates by the people.

Mr. Logan, a resolution for the relief of the people of Rutherford and Polk. (Proposes to authorize a loan from the Treasury of $2,000 to the county of Rutherford, and $1,000 to the county of Polk.)

Mr. McRae, an ordinance to ratify and confirm the transfer of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad to the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Randolph.

Mr. King, an ordinance extending the time for the settlement of public taxes by the sheriffs and tax collectors of the State. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Convention proceeded to consider the "ordinance concerning debts of the State to be contracted hereafter" on its 2nd reading.

The question pending, at the time of adjournment on yesterday, was on the amendment offered by Mr. Love, excluding from the operation of the ordinance, "works of internal improvement already chartered, or in progress of construction."

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed the amendment, because it proposed that a minority should rule a majority, and virtually control all appropriations from the public treasury for works of internal improvement. As the law stands at present, it was in the power of one-fourth of the representatives of the people to saddle them with a debt without regard to their wishes.

Mr. Love urged the adoption of the amendment. He was opposed to the ordinance, without the proviso, because of its retrospective action. He did not think it just or politic to impose such restrictions upon roads already chartered; but was willing they should be applied to grants of future charters. Had such requirement been made heretofore, but few appropriations would have been made for internal improvements.

The question recurring, the amendment was rejected, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Bingham, Burgin, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dockery, Ellis, Furches, Garrett, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Henry, Logan, Love, of Jackson, McDonald, of Moore, McRae, Patterson, Sloan, Smith of Wilkes, Stewart and Swan.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Bean, Bell, Berry, Bradley, Brickell, Brown, Bryan, Buxton, Caldwell of Guilford, Clark, Cowper, Dick, Dickey, Eaton, Faircloth, Faulkner, Ferebee, Gahagan, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of Caldwell, Hayes, Hodge, Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, Joyner, King, Lash, Love of Chatham, Lyon, McCauley, McKoy of Sampson, McKay of Harnett, McDonald of Chatham, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, Mebane, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Wake, Murphy, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Polk, Pool, Richardson, Rumley, Russell, Satterthwaite, Rush, Simmons, Smith of Anson, Spencer of Hyde, Spencer of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Thompson, Walkup, Ward, Warren, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Winburne, Winston and Wright.—81.

The question recurring on the passage of the ordinance on its second reading, Mr. Furches moved to amend by striking out all between the words "debt" and "unless," and inserting the words "or imposing any tax upon the people of the State" (Requiring that Revenue bills should be passed by like votes as appropriations of public moneys, the yeas and nays being had in each House upon each reading." Adopted.)

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by inserting between the words "each" and "reading" the words "second and third." Adopted.

(The effect of this amendment is to require the recording of the yeas and nays upon the second and third readings only of Revenue bills and bills appropriating money.)

The ordinance passed its second reading.

Mr. King moved a suspension of the rules that the ordinance might have its third reading.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, and Mr. Grissom opposed a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Constitutional amendments.

An ordinance to amend the charter of the Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor of the State passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on the Revisal of the Constitution.

An ordinance to prohibit the General Assembly from conferring any appointments upon its members was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Constitutional amendments.

A resolution that the Convention will act only upon questions of Constitutional reform and recommendations of the Governor was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Grissom.

On motion of Mr. Polk, the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote stood as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Baines, Baker, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Brickell, Brown, Brooks, Bryan, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Caldwell of Guilford, Dick, Dickey, Ellis, Faircloth, Faulkner, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of R., Harris of G., Harrison, Hayne, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, King, Lash, Logan, Love of Chatham, Love of Jackson, Lyon, McCauley, McDonald of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, McGeehee, McIvor, McLaughlin, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Wake, Odom, Patterson, Perkins, Pool, Russell, Bush, Sloan, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Wilkes, Spencer of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Ward, Warren and Williams.—68.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Allan, Bagley, Barrow, Bradley, Burgin, Clark, Dockery, Eaton, Ferebee, Furches, Jarvis, Johnson, Joyner, McCorkle, McKoy of Sampson, McKay of Harnett, N. A. McLean, McRae, Mebane, Murphy, Pearsall, Person, Polk, Richardson, Satterthwaite, Simmons, Smith of Anson, Spencer of Hyde, Walkup, Willey, Wilson, Winburne, Winston and Wright.—36.

Resolutions in relation to a restoration of the State to the Federal Union, were read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Henry, they were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for 12 o'clock M. on Friday next.

A resolution to change the manner of settling with Executors and Administrators (introduced by Mr. McLaughlin), was read and rejected.

An ordinance in relation to debts created by the several counties of the State, in aid of the rebellion, was read and referred to the Committee on the War Debt.

An ordinance in relation to the election of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., was put on its second reading. Its passage was urged by Mr. Grissom, and opposed by Messrs. Caldwell, of Guilford, Dick and Furches.

Mr. Clark moved to lay the ordinance on the table, which motion prevailed, yeas 85, nays 13.

Mr. Rumley introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Almighty has been pleased, since our adjournment in October last, to remove from this world Walter S. Hanrahan, of the county of Pitt, Thomas I. Faison, of the county of Sampson, Isaac N. Sanders, of the county of Onslow, and Rev. David B. Nicholson, of the county of Duplin, who were members of this body:

Resolved, That this Convention records with sorrow, the death of these worthy members as a loss to the Convention and the State, and as a testimonial of respect for their memory, orders that this preamble and resolution be entered upon the Journals of the Convention, and that a copy thereof be transmitted by the Principal Secretary to the family of each of the deceased.

Appropriate and feeling tributes to the memories of the deceased were made by Messrs. Perkins, Satterthwaite, McKoy of Sampson, Pearsall, Richardson and Bingham.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

[The Reporter would state for Mr. Rumley, that a concluding resolution, adjourning the Convention in respect to the memory of the deceased, was inadvertently omitted.

In offering the resolution, Mr. Rumley also regretted the absence of Mr. Foy, of Duplin, (detained at his room by sickness,) who would doubtless have paid a merited tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Mr. Sanders. He was authorized to express Mr. Foy's hearty concurrence in the sentiments embodied in the resolutions.]

WEDNESDAY May 30, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Henry Hardie, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced an ordinance to regulate interest. Referred to the committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, a resolution concerning maimed and disabled soldiers. [Extends the provisions of the several resolutions of General Assembly in favor of disabled soldiers (to provide them with artificial limbs) to all such soldier from North Carolina, whether in the Confederate or Federal service; provided, that no one shall receive any of the benefits of said resolutions, whose wants have been supplied by the United States government.]

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the committee to which were referred ordinances repealing section eleven, and the provisos to section nine, of the act of Assembly, entitled an act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood, submitted a report (which was read, and ordered to be printed) recommending their passage.

Two ordinances in relation to Homesteads (heretofore introduced) came up on second reading, and were made, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, a special order for 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow.

An ordinance to incorporate the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Beaufort, passed second reading.

An ordinance "to secure the rights of citizens of North Carolina, in the navigable waters of the State," was referred, on motion of Mr. Winston, to a select Committee.

The President appointed the following Committee, viz: Messrs. Winston, Winburne, Pool, Johnston and Stuart.

Mr. McKay, of Harnett, introduced an ordinance to pay Provisional Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer for their services. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance in relation to the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Revenue," passed its second reading.

A resolution (heretofore introduced) for the relief of the people by suspending the collection of taxes. [Instructs inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of such action.]—Adopted.

A resolution for the relief of the counties of Rutherford and Polk, on second reading, was referred to the Finance Committee.

An ordinance of like purview was also referred, on second reading, to the same committee.

An ordinance to ratify the transfer of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road to the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Randolph, on second reading, was laid on the table after discussion.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An ordinance amending the Constitution on the basis of representation, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Love moved, as a substitute for the Committee's ordinance, an ordinance entitled "An ordinance on the basis of Representation."

[This substitute proposes to make white population the basis of representation both in the House of Commons and in the Senate. The ordinance of the committee, for which the substitute is offered, proposes to base representation in the House of Commons upon the white population, leaving the basis of Senatorial representation as at present.]

Mr. Love addressed the Convention in support of his amendment.

The question recurring the amendment was rejected. Ayes 27, nays 51.

On motion of Mr. Phillips the further consideration of the ordinance was postponed until half past 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Love the Convention proceeded to consider the amended Constitution of the State.

To section 9, article 1st, of the Declaration of Rights, which reads as follows:

"No freeman shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used."

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved to add, by way of amendment, as follows: "But may be for a misdemeanor, but shall not be denied the right of appeal in such cases." Mr. Caldwell said that his object in offering the amendment, was to place it in the power of the Legislature to provide that some of the most trivial misdemeanors may be disposed of by magisterial or other summary jurisdiction.

Mr. McCorkle thought the adoption of the amendment would encourage the commission of offences. He deemed the amendment unnecessary. Any change in organic law which will enable persons to viole it with impunity, should be discouraged.

Messrs. Moore, of Wake, Phillips and Boyden approved the principle embodied in the amendment.

Mr. Conigland thought an amendment of this character was eminently desirable. The administration of justice should be facilitated and cheapened as much as possible. The number of justices of the peace should also be diminished and the character of their office elevated.

Mr. McKay opposed the amendment. It would be impolitic to confer the powers of both judge and jury upon single magistrates. The character of many of these functionaries would render this enlargement of their jurisdiction extremely hurtful.

Six Courts were now held every year in each county. If these were not adequate to the administration of justice, they should be held more frequently.

Mr. Furches opposed the amendment for similar reasons.

Mr. Walkup opposed the object contemplated in the amendment, and adverted to the fact that trivial cases crowded the dockets of the courts, to the delay of those of greater moment, retarding the course of justice, and incurring costs to an extent that had become onerous and vexatious.

Mr. Dick favored the amendment. The section as it stands was solely intended for the protection of the citizen, but its operation was injurious instead of beneficial. It retarded the administration of justice, promoted litigation, and increased taxes without any corresponding benefit.

Mr. Winston approved the object the gentleman wished to attain, but was opposed to the manner in which he proposed to attain it. If plenary jurisdiction of misdemeanors were given to Justices of the Peace, there would be no uniformity in the administration of justice—no uniformity of procedure or punishment. These irresponsible tribunals would be bribed or bullied, and men guilty of misdemeanors might be rendered infamous without any record of the proceedings being had.

Pending a vote on the proposed amendment, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on the Stay Law, reported an ordinance to amend the act of the General Assembly entitled "an act to alter the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein." Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones, of Davidson, for the Committee on Salaries and Fees, reported an ordinance to amend the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Salaries and Fees." Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dockery, for the Committee on Constitutional Amendments not otherwise referred, reported back an ordinance in relation to imprisonment for debt, and an ordinance to regulate the payment of interest, recommending that they be not passed.

Mr. Winburne, from a select Committee, reported a substitute for the ordinance to secure the rights of citizens in the navigable waters of the State, recommending its passage. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Logan introduced an ordinance to grant to the citizens of the County of Polk the power of voting with the District or County to which they are attached, in the election of members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the Committee to revise the Constitution reported a substitute for the ordinance concerning debts of the State to be hereafter contracted.

Mr. Grissom introduced "an ordinance to authorize an exchange of State bonds in certain cases." Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Phillips, a resolution to have six copies of the abstract of the census of 1860 printed for the use of each member of the Convention. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Mebane, an ordinance to incorporate the Co-operation Association No. 1, at Company's Shops.

Mr. McIvor, an ordinance to provide for the passage of fish in the navigable waters of the State.

Mr. Simmons, a resolution that after the 2nd of June next, the Convention will not consider matters of a purely legislative character, except upon recommendation of the Governor of the State.—Lies over under rule.

The special order, viz: an ordinance amending the Constitution, on the basis of Representation, was postponed, on motion of Mr. Phillips, to be considered in its proper connection with the amended Constitution.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the amended Constitution, the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, to section 9, article 1st, of the Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, still approved the end contemplated by the amendment, but had arrived at no satisfactory conclusion as to the terms in which the amendment should be made. He preferred the question to be passed over for the present.

Mr. Mebane offered the following amendment as a substitute for the amendment pending, viz: "The Legislature may, however, provide other modes of trial, with the right of appeal, for misdemeanors."

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, accepted the proposed substitute, and addressed the Convention in its favor.

Mr. Eaton opposed the amendment in any shape. It proposed to allow the General Assembly to deprive citizens of the right of trial by jury in case of misdemeanor. The term misdemeanors embraced a large class of offences, many of which are of the gravest character—including all known to the law, with the exception of capital felonies, perjury, subornation of perjury, mayhem, assault with intent to kill or commit rape, bigamy, larceny, gaming, were all misdemeanors. How then should this jurisdiction (proposed to be conferred on a single justice,) be defined or restricted? The term *trivial* misdemeanors was very vague—was not susceptible of satisfactory definition.—Mr. E. then adverted to the irresponsibility of the proposed tribunals and their liability to be influenced by improper considerations, to the prejudice of the poor and friendless.

Mr. Phill